INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 16 BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 19 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
21 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MOREA *	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI		16 650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA $	16 088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16 302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11 518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN$		20 847
7 Apr.	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,6 2
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx		20 837
5 May,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	DELTA	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA*	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA		11,120
9 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10 986
16 ,,	CHINA		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	MADURA		10,945

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62. C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
20th Jan.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
21st ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
23rd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
25th ,,	xELORA ..	Mombasa.
25th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
1st Feb.	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Miyadono Maru ..	5190	8 Jan.	22 Jan.
Tyne Maru ..	5873	6 ,,	25 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 ,,	21 ,,
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 ,,	3 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	12 ,,
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 Feb.	18 ,,
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 ,,	4 Mar.

* Proceeds to Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	2nd Jan.
Borneo Maru ..	12th ,,	25th ,,
Yeikoku Maru ..	20th ,,	30th ,,
*Heinan Maru ..	11th ,,	35th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	26th ,,	7th Feb.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Feb.	20th ,,
Ichiyo Maru ..	13th ,,	25th ,,
Tsurushima Maru	19th ,,	28th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	21th ,,	5th Mar.

*Arrive at Karachi Jan. 11th

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 23473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 356.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

FOR LONG LIFE UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

Agents :—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
y

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mon Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to th SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'L Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED ?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA,

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication,

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for DISTRICT AGENCY in the Province of Bombay to represent THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY, LIMITED, 6, Hare Street, Calcutta, from gentlemen of position and influence and experience in the line. Apply to THE SECRETARY, 6 Hare Street, Calcutta.
A R619

WANTED by a Progressive Indian Life Office energetic and experienced Agents throughout Bombay Presidency on decent remuneration on salary or commission basis. Divisible Surplus expected at its ensuing Valuation. Unique Policy Conditions. None need apply who has no previous experience. Apply to Box No. 2073 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29753

ABDUL SONS WEAVING WORKS, Chowa, CANNANORE.—WANTED AGENTS to Canvass orders for our Cotton, Silk and Art Silk Coatings, Shirtings, Bedsheets, Lungies, Dhoties, Towels, etc.
A R663

WANTED—AGENTS to Canvass orders for Cotton piece goods, imitation silks, etc. For particulars apply to RADHA WEAVING CO., Chowa, Cannanore, North Malabari.
A R666

WANTED—Competent, reliable GRADUATE, knowing Hindi, type-writing, filing, well up in correspondence, Apply GOVINDLAL S. MOTILAL, 13, Lands End Road, Bombay.
A R668

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 571 Mari Road, Mahim. House, ground floor only, compound all round, four minutes from station. Near the sea. Cool, healthy, quiet spot. Good view from verandah. Inspection any day 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Last price Rs. 18,000/ clear.
N R635

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9. Standard Visible Typewriter, Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for manifolding and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ C/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years investment Rupees Six enlistment till 25th instant, drawing date 31st January, 1928. Ask DHRUVA BROTHERS, LTD., Delhi.
F R658

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PURE TUSSORE SARRHIES, 5, 5½, 6 yards Rs. 2-8 per yard. Cream Colour, Flowered Karrandi Chadars Rs. 5-4 each. Plain Rs. 4-8 each. Self colour. Write P. R. KANERA AND CO., AMBALA CANTT.
T R659

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 550 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 27-8-0 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 11 per share on 84,000 new shares of Rs. 125 (Rs. 50 paid up) Free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st May 1927, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, 1st February, 1928, between the hours of 11 a.m. 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office to the shareholders whose names stood on the register at the close of business on 28th December, 1927, on production of their share certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corpn., Ltd.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
29821

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Diets to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 30th January, 1928. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Diets for the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specification, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
29819

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHAMPSEY RAMJI has contracted to sell to our client Mr. HARIDAS MATHURADAS BAXI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift trust inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us, at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bazar Gate Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 698, 698, New Nos. 5890, 5891, Old Survey Nos. 169, 170 and New Survey Nos. 8506, 8507 and Cadestral Survey No. 1288, Division Fort Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 2158-59 and Street Nos. 35 to 39 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Karsondas Natha and partly by the property of Tulsidas Mohanji, on or towards the West by the Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the property of Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Damoder Jayram.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1928.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchasers Attorneys.
29818

AMUSEMENTS.

Be Sure & See
The Flag Lieutenant
at the
CAPITOL
Bombay's New Super-Cinema.
The Flag Lieutenant

The Flag Lieutenant

This magnificent 10-reel Romantic Drama of the Navy will be shown as the first production at The Capitol. The opening performance will take place in the distinguished presence of His Excellency the GOVERNOR and LADY WILSON on FRIDAY next at 9-30 p.m. when the proceeds will be given to the Hospital Fund.

The timings for Saturday and Sunday have been changed and are now fixed for 3-30, 6-15 and 10 p.m. See this fine film at the

CAPITOL
Bombay's New Super-Cinema
Opposite Bori Bunder.

AMUSEMENTS.

"HAMPTON COURT"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
TO-NIGHT
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

The Greatest serial ever shown in Bombay.
Story by EDGAR WALLACE.
POPULAR PRICES.

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL

with
MARIAN NIXON
at
The Universal Picture House
(CINEMA PRECIOUS Lamington Road)
Time and Prices as usual.

PICTURE OF THE HOUR!
SENSATION OF THE YEAR!
Coming
SATURDAY, 21st January.
SHRI SHARDA FILM CO.'S
"THE
WINE OF YOUTH"
A Picture of high-speed Exhilaration.
Youth, Pep, Romance, Dramatic Consequences,
FOLLIES, PATHOS, THRILLS.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CEILING FANS AND PLATES, HAND PUMP, ELECTRIC MOTOR AND DYNAMO, ELECTRIC BULBS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 2253 of 1927 (Hirachand Hirji vs. Shivjee Sojpal), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th instant sell by public auction at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at New Chinch Bunder, near Bhat Bazar godown:—

Ceiling fans and plates, bolts and nuts, hand pump, electric motor and dynamo, electric bulbs, electric meters, etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 22736.

SALE OF A ONE STOREYED BUILDING AT DE MONTE STREET, BANDRA (BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT) ON SUNDAY, THE 29TH JANUARY, 1928 AT 4-30 P.M. ON THE PREMISES.

The undersigned will sell as above under instructions from Messrs. Merwanjee Kola and Co., Attorneys for Dinshaw Dorabjee Romer, Esq. the sole surviving proving Executor of Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Rustomjee deceased and the sole surviving Mortgagee and at the risk and on account of Bai Dinbai, widow of Munchershaw Nussarwanjee Kavasmaneck and others the heirs and legal representatives of the said Munchershaw Nussarwanjee Kavasmaneck. All that piece of land with the bungalow thereon, situate on the northern side of De Monte Street, Bandra, measuring about 331-6/9 sq. yards bearing Municipal No. 469, and which land bears no Survey No.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Merwanjee Kola and Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE QUANTITY OF ABOUT 225 TONS OF IRON IN DIFFERENT SIZES, 3 ADLER, 1 SUNBEAM, 1 CITROEN AND 1 NASH MOTOR CARS, 2 THORNYCROFT AND 2 BRITISH BERNA LORRIES, VERY LARGE, PLATFORM SCALE FOR WEIGHING LOADED CARTS, FOWLER STEAM ENGINE WITH TRUCKS, PIPE FITTINGS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, OIL ENGINE WITH PUMP ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Mr. Herbert . Lee, Trustee appointed under the Deed f Arrangement of the Book Debts, Stock-n-Trade and all moveable Assets of essrs. Moolji Haridas and Co., Messrs. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by ublic Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, e 19th day of January, 1928, at 2-30 m. (Sharp) at the Godowns of the anda Ramji Press, Colaba, the above-entioned Stock-in-Trade.

Catalogues are published and the proerty is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

CTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY, PLANT & STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS AT KENNEDY SEA FACE.

By the order of the Superintendent of overnment Printing and Stationery, Bomy, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st nuary, 1928 at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the overnment Central Press at Kennedy Sea ace, opp. Band Stand, Fort, the follow-g:—

Harris rotary printing machine, Stereo utfit, Duplex metal punching machine ith punches and dies, screw making achine with dies, paging machine, enve-pe cutting machines, double super Royal inting machine, double Crown printing achine, Litho hand press, sheet gumming nd pasting machine, roller moulds, roller ocks, type cases (English and Vernacur), composing cabinets, galley racks, ard racks, galleys and chases, heading nd display type in small lots (6,000 lbs.). on-Pariel to six line pica, wooden furnie, steel quoins, fount cases, Imperial and press with ink-table, wire-stitching achine, type casting machine, (50) teak ood cupboards, (glass fronts shelves, geon holes), and several other articles r printers, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

COTTON PRESS RETURNS

WEEK ENDING 30TH DEC. 27

Province and Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed. During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.
Bombay—		
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay.	636	899
2. Gujrat	..	251
3. North Deccan	18,131	32,557
4. East Deccan	5,195	4,081
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	190	..
6. Sind	3,422	9,183
Total for the Presidency excluding the Konkan and Port	26,938	46,072
Bengal—		
The Bengal Presidency.	308	273
United Provinces—		
1. Upper Doab	3,010	6,890
2. Middle Doab	1,722	3,828
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	1,706	2,422
4. Rohilkhand	252	1,476
5. Rest of the Province	..	..
Total ..	6,690	14,616
Punjab—		
1. Ambala	5,382	7,223
2. Jullundur	2,385	1,309
3. Lahore	11,392	7,717
4. Rawalpindi	6,111	3,530
5. Multan	18,379	19,744
6. Ferozepore	2,471	3,038
Total ..	46,120	42,561
Central Provinces—		
1. Jubbulpore	..	..
2. Nerbudda	2,850	968
3. Nimar	8,195	10,292
4. Nagpur	14,502	13,669
5. Saipura	875	565
6. Chhatisgarh	..	..
Total ..	26,422	25,475
Berar—		
Berar	39,611	43,537
North-West Frontier Province—		
The North-West Frontier Province ..	..	76
Ajmer-Merwara—		
Ajmer-Merwara	1,604	2,095
Madras—		
Madras	539	967
Burma—		
Burma	746	2,055
Grand Total ..	148,978	177,727

Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 30th December, 1927:—

State.	No. of bales pressed. During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.
Nabha	3,139	231
Jodhpur	..	..
Jaipur	158	..
Alipura	..	..
Rajpipla	..	..
Baroda	666	..
Alwar	..	..
Indore	..	..
Hyderabad	33,529	..
Barwani	820	1,112
Total ..	38,312	1,343

Statement of cotton pressed in the Madras Presidency for the week ending the 30th December, 1927:—

Variety of cotton.	No. of bales pressed. During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.
1. Tinnevellies	..	..
2. Salems	..	210
3. Cambodias	239	118
4. Northerns and Westerns	94	549
5. Cocanadas	206	96
Total ..	539	967

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan.

Interest. Day to Day Loans	3-3/4 p.c.
Interest. 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-7/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

DEVELOPING ASPECTS OF COTTON CONSUMPTION

TECHNICAL POSITION GAINS STRENGTH.

MESSRS. LANGLEY AND CO'S VIEWS.

In the weekly Cotton Market report issued on the 16th instant, by Messrs. Langley and Co., deal at length some of the developing aspects of American cotton consumption and advise extreme caution on the "short" side. The report reads as under:—

Americans:—Since our last Report dated the 10th instant, March and July Contracts in New York have declined on balance 30 and 28 points respectively.

The U. S. December Consumption figure amounting to 544,000 bales issued on the 13th instant, compares with 626,000 bales for the previous month and 605,000 bales for December 1926. Although the December figure shows a 12 per cent. decline from November, the total consumption from this quarter for the first five months of the season is exceptionally large, being 214,000 bales ahead of last season over the same period.

For the sake of comparison, we think the following Table may be of interest:—

AMERICAN MILLS CONSUMPTION (in 1000's).

August to December inclusive (5 months).	1924|5	1925|6	1926|7	1927-8
Consumed	2349	2594	2829	3043
Monthly Average	470	519	566	609
January to July inclusive (7 months).	1924|5	1925|6	1926|7	1927|8
Consumed	3829	3858	4373	—
Monthly Average	547	551	625	—
TOTAL	1924|5.	1925|26.	1926|27.	
Consumed	6178	6452	7202	
Monthly Average	515	538	600	

From the above Table it can be seen that 4,159,000 bales or an average of 594,000 bales per month must be consumed if last season's total is to be equalled. In view however, of a small decrease in Active Spindles last month and the talk of further curtailment in production, any appreciable increase from last month seems unlikely and taking December as an average for the remaining 7 months, we arrive at a total of 6,851,000 bales for the season. It is, of course, impossible to calculate prospective consumption with any degree of accuracy since offtake generally during the last 3 or 4 months of the season is very largely influenced by New Crop factors.

A healthy feature has been the well maintained Spot sales in Liverpool, due we understand very largely to "calling" by Continental Spinners. The improvement from this source, however, has been more than offset by reports of increased sales of Fertilizers over last season at this time and the belief that a large number of weevil was exterminated by lower temperatures in the South.

While Trade has admittedly proved disappointing since the opening of the year, we cannot agree that the position has taken such a definite turn for the worse as to justify some of the pessimistic views which are being held, and would prefer to attribute the present weakness partly to sentiment which has not unnaturally been bearishly affected by optimistic reports on the New Crop outlook. It must be remembered that trade activities are very much more liable to be influenced by New Crop prospects to-day than they were a year ago when the supply was about 3 millions more and prices were approximately 3d. per lb. lower than at the present time.

Since this is the case, we must be prepared for irregular markets and await some definite New Crop developments to decide the issue one way or the other.

In the meantime, we would advise extreme caution on the "short" side, as the technical position of the market, after the recent downward movement, must have gained strength and in consequence prices would probably sharply react on any stimulating factor.

Bombay:—Local Contracts on balance are Rs. 3 to Re 1 lower.

The early part of the week was marked by series of cotton fires which broke out on the Sewri Jaithas, resulting in about 10,000 bales being destroyed. This has encouraged fresh speculative buying with the result that continued hedge selling by Shippers has had little effect upon values.

The position of the Mill Strike remains unchanged and there appears to be little likelihood of an early settlement.

We give below details of the U. S. Mill Statistics which are of interest:—

(In 1000's).

	Last Month	1926. Bales
Number of Active Spindles	31715	32496
Consumption of Lint	544	605
Consumption of Linters	52	54
Export of Lint and Linters	767	1531
Stocks exclusive of Linters in Manufacturing establishments	1707	1766
In Warehouses and at Compresses	5656	6479
	1925.	1924.
Number of Active Spindles	33001	32662
Consumption of Lint	575	532 B|s
Consumption of Linters	56	46 B|s
Export of Lint and Linters	984	1076 B|s
Stocks exclusive of Linters In Manufacturing establishments	1718	1319 B|s
In Warehouses and at Compresses	5608	4624

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 17.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	21
Hongkong & Shangha Bank (London Register)	127-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1|2
National Bank	50-1|2
Eastern Bank	6-3|8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	89
Conversion Loan	77
Isdian Loan 5 1|2 per cent.	101-3|8
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent.	56
Indian Loan Sterling Loan 6	2
Indian Loan 3 1|2 per cent	72-1|8
Consols	55-3|8
War Loan 5 per cent.	101-1|2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	94-1|8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 17.

Cottonseed. Bombay, £9:1:3 Jan\|Feb. shipment paid.

Castorseed, Bombay, £18:7:6 Jan\|Feb. shipment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £19:2:6 Jan\|Feb. shipment sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £17:12:6 Jan\|Feb. shipment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £17:12:6 Feb\|Mar. shipment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton, £15:3:9 Apl\|May shipment. Hull. Paid.

Linseed, Bombay, ton, £18:5:0 Jan\|Feb. shipment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 17.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, 28-4 1\|2 Jan\|April delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil. naked, London, cwt 29\|7 1\|2 May\|Aug. delivery. Sellers.

DEMAND BILLS.

London, Jan. 17.

Demand Bills 487.25

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb Cargo 49\|3 Jan\|Feb. shipment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargo 49\|9 Jan\|Feb., shipment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, 51\|3 Jan\|Feb. shipment. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi,

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 17.

Java, Sugar, Fine Juite, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f. Calcutta,

Jan|March per cwt.	14|3
July|Sept., per cwt,	14|7-1|2
c & f. Bombay,	
Jan|March., per cwt.,	14|4-3|4
c & f. Karachi,	
Jan|March per cwt.	14|5-12

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 17.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.46-3|8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12-08-7|8
T. T. Brussels on London	34.97
T. T. Madrid on London	28.40
T. T. Milan on London	92.14
T. T. Burne on London	25.30
T. T. Paris on London	124.02
T. T. London on Prague	164.50

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio. (No. 7, quality) Spot 15.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 17.

	£
Copper, English Best Selected,	66-3|8
Copper, Braziers,	76
Yellow Metal	65
Spelter Hard Indian Brands,	22-1|4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	13
Tin, English Ingots,	245-1|2

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Week ending Jan. 14.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	216	10,719	13,611
Receipts at U. S. Ports	123	6.348	9,233
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	34	630	1,532
To Continent	67	2,828	3.531
To Japan, Canada, &c.	39	765	979
Total	140	4,223	6,042
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	351	8,353	8,671
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	64	1,380	1.310
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		2,483	2,949
Stocks at American interior Towns		1,265	1,508
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,081	2,795
Total		5,839	7,252
Last week		5,976	7,253
Difference on week		—137	—01
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		919	1,410
U. S. A. mils consumption for Dec.		544	605
U. S. A. Mills consumption so far this season		3,043	2,830
U. S. A. Mill stocks		1,707	1,766
		This week	Last week
Exports of American Cotton to India		Nil	200
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st Aug.)		7,000	7,000

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Asso., Ltd.).

Bombay, Jan. 17.

RECEIPTS.

Week ending 7th Jan.

	1928. Bales.	1927. Bales.
Calcutta	2979	6647
Bombay	91661	92557
Karachi	40883	48574
Madras	3315	1215
Rangoon	5785	3354
Tuticorin	470	...
	151093	152347

EXPORTS.

Week ending 7th Jan.

	1928. Bales.	1927. Bales.
Calcutta	1143	202
Bombay	52408	50751
Karachi	9374	29434
Madras	235	806
Rangoon	874	4855
Tuticorin		118
	64037	83166

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 7th Jan.

	1927-28	1926-27
Calcutta	21905	25377
Bombay	955677	709619
Karachi	414982	187935
Madras	22611	32233
Rangoon	13121	9229
Tuticorin	6289	4706
	1434675	966699

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 7th Jan.

	1927-28	1926-27
Calcutta	18088	8736
Bombay	389902	320465
Karachi	192438	136170
Madras	25609	14778
Rangoon	22059	18401
Tuticorin	067242	508726
	19146	10176

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON IN MILLS INDIA.

(Indian Central Cotton Committee).

BRITISH INDIA.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Bales of 400 lbs.

	During November.. 1927.	1926.
Bombay Island	57,773	64,347
Ahmedabad	24,707	19,940
Bombay Presidency	96,587	98,424
Madras Presidency	16,598	14,692
United Provinces	14.351	16,447
Central Provinces & Berar	9,362	8,783
Bengal	8,256	7,678
Punjab and Delhi	4,361	3,329
Rest of British India	905	1,083
Total for British India	150,420	150,436

Bales of 400 lbs.

	1st Sept. to 30th November. 1927.	1926.
Bombay Island	1,64,880	2.16.468
Ahmedabad	71,485	64,235
Bombay Presidency	2.77,601	3,22,885
Madras Presidency	46.751	45,805
United Provinces	43,880	48.100
Central Prov. & Berar	27,241	26,945
Bengal	22,446	20,861
Punjab and Delhi	11,832	9,490
Rest of Brith India	2,825	2,945
Total for British India	4,32,576	4,77,031

INDIAN STATES.

During November.

Name of State.	1927.	1926
Hyderabad	1.272	1,051
Mysore	3,730	3,386
Baroda	8,907	3,360
Gwalior	1,900	1.766
Indore	5,379	500
	16,188	10.063

Bales of 400 lbs.

	1st Sept. to 30th November. 1927.	1926.
Hyderabad	3,518	3.324
Mysore	10,227	10.776
Baroda	11,248	10,908
Gwalior	5,991	5.233
Indore	16,237	8,686
	47,321	38 930

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.

Bombay, January 18.

Our Silver market since we wrote our last Review, remained featureless with a somewhat sagging tendency, fluctuating within narrow limits. In the early part of the week the prices were steady on account of sustained Shanghai Exchange but later declined on heavy long liquidation and large arrivals from America combined with easier Shanghai Exchange and a large number of delivery orders being issued for the January settlement. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59-15 on the 12th instant and the lowest Rs. 59-2 on the 17th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-13. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0-3-8 lower than the last week, the highest price being 2-7 3|4 on the 12th instant and the lowest 2-7 5|16 on the 17th instant.

London price is 0 1|4d. lower. The market was quiet with China being a small buyer while India and America generally sellers. The New York price is 57 1|4 cents. i.e. 0 3|8 cent. lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 5|8 cents on the 12th instant and the lowest 57 1|4 cents. on the 16th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21-6-3 for ready, Rs. 21-5-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-6-3 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11.

In view of the narow fluctuations in the market we adhere to our previously expressed opinion of operating both ways, buying on set-backs and selling on bulges but would rather favour purchases on all good declines.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

17th Jan. 1928.

	1927-28 Bales	1926-27 Bales	Diff. Bales.
RECEIPTS.			
13th to 16th Jan.	67820	94352	—26532
RECEIPTS.			
1st Sept. to 16th Jan.	1126077	915984	+211893
SHIPMENTS.			
13th to 16th Jan.			
United Kingdom	——	1101	—1101
Continent	8590	3088	+5502
China, Japan & Coast Ports	27100	167	+26933
Total	35690	4356	+31334
SHIPMENTS.			
1st Sept. to 16th Jan.			
United Kingdom	17317	1693	+15624
Continent	159193	93631	+65562
China	3800	43378	—39578
Japan	261166	205768	+55398
Coast Ports	9456	4943	+4513
U. S. A.	270	1	+269
Total	451202	349414	+101788
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	17776	2050	+15726
China, Japan & Coast Ports	71382	108819	—37437

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 6th Jan.

	1928	1927.
Madras	743	1116
Bombay	23206	33734
Sind	4280	3443
Bengal	291	243
United Provinces	3633	11964
Punjab	42192	47460
Central Provinces	26467	28324
Berar	41312	46218
N. W. F. Provinces	——	35
Ajmer/Merwara	1697	1818
Burma (a)	746	2055
Jodhpur State	153	——
Alipura State	75	——
Rajpipla State	——	——
Jaipur State	525	233
Amreli Dist.—(Baroda State)	720	——
Nabha State	1675	1333
Cambay State	——	——
Alwar State	75	——
Holkar State	9323	——
Karosan State	——	——
Hyderabad State (a)	——	——
Barwani State	1052	856
Nawanagar State	156	——
	158321	178832

	1st Sept. to 6th Jan. 1927-28	1926-27
Madras	85228	49619
Bombay	163217	196589
Sind	51396	35966
Bengal	3635	3052
United Provinces	135380	116950
Punjab	398472	227736
Central Provinces	171193	114592
Berar	367271	267752
N. W. F. Provinces	——	391
Ajmer/Merwara	12447	7982
Burma	16527	16268
Jodhpur State	516	141
Alipura State	275	——
Rajpipla State	——	——
Jaipur State	4515	1317
Amreli Dist. (Baroda State)	2797	——
Nabha State	14824	3162
Cambay State	——	——
Alwar State	675	——
Holkar State	34374	——
Katosan State	——	——
Hyderabad State	171021	——
Barwani State	6925	4736
Nawanagar State	6813	——
	1585072	1018253

The Ahmedabad police have arrested a gang of 34 chharas residing on the river bed for alleged theft of cloths belonging to a dhobi Shanker. Clothes worth about some hundreds of rupees have been recovered from them.—Free Press.

Bhai Paramanand has been elected President of the fourth session of the Behar Provincial Hindu Conference which meets at Bhagalpore on the 27th and 28th inst. —Free Press.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

...Opened 7 Points Lower. Rallied 11 Points on covering. Declined 28 Points on Long Liquidation and selling pressure. Improved 22 Points on speculative buying. Futures closed Aregular 7 Points Lower to 5 Points Higher

New York, Jan 17.

The New York futures market opened 7 Points lower but recovered 11 points on absence of selling pressure and scattered covering. At this level easier southern spot advices induced considerable long liquidation and speculative selling and prices recorded a fall of 28 points from the highest level touched during the early part of the day. Later on there was impressive resistance hold prices showed an improving tendency on better support from operators. The market closed irregular, near months showing a fall of 7 points while distant deliveries gained 5 points. Spot prices declined 5 points to 19.10c.

The New Orleans futures market closed easy at a loss of 10 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 12 points 10 18.00c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 17th Jan.

July Highest 18.58 (11-25 a.m.) lowest 18.30 (1-02 p.m.)

Messrs. Langley and Co.'s report.

N. Y. March Highest 18.69+3 Lowest 18.40—26.

GANN'S CABLE.

"The trend of the market is down. I only advise buying for a quick rally and would take moderate profit. Expect moderate rally. Sell out around 19 cents."

Reuter:—"Market is easier on absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable spot markets, but later advanced partially on covering."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Nordon and Co. cable under date 17th inst. as under:—

"Bearish general feeling prevailing."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 17.

Jan.	18.59—62
March	18.60—66
May	18.69—07
July	18.50—04
October	17.98 plus 05
December	17.92 plus 02
Middling spot	19.10—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 17.

March	18.35—10
May	18.31—11
Middling Spot	18.60—12

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 17.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	18.63
May	18.73
July	18.51

New York Noon Call.

March	18.56
May	18.67
July	18.47

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.

March	18.43
May	18.39
July	18.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	30,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date	6335000	9303000
,, Yesterday do.	30000	67000
Exports to date do	4096000	6219000
Stock at Ports 12-1-28	2493000	2949000
,, Interior Towns do	1265000	1508000
,, Liverpool 13-1-28	919000	1255000
Visible Supply 13-1-28	5839000	7158000
Quantity in Sight do	10719000	13611090

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Wheat May	7 5 6
Wheat January	7 7 0
Linseed May	10 5 0
Castorseed January	10 4 0
Cottonseed Dec/Jan	4 11 0
Groundnuts Ready	57 12 0
Teelseed Dec/Jan	9 10 0
Linseed [illegible] Ready	10 2 0
Linseed [illegible] Ready	9 11 0
Rapeseed Yellow March	11 1 6
Gram Punjab Apl/May	42 8 0
Teelseed White Ready	13 2 0
Teelseed Black Ready	12 3 0

LIVERPOOL.

Continuance of good Spot demand. Small business. Futures 14 to 17 points Lower.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

The Liverpool futures market opened 13 points lower and ruled quiet on account of absence of buying power and scattered selling. The close was easy at a decline of 14 to 17 points. Spot demand continues healthy and day's sales were 10,000 Bales. Middling American spot prices declined 21 points to 10.66d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures closed quiet at a loss of 13 to 14 points. The Egyptian futures market was weak and declined 20 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 17th inst.:—

(1) Basis South easier for high grades, firmer for low grades.

(2) Meeting of Master Federation and operatives postponed till 3rd February. Intervention of Government suggested to ascertain cost of production.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 17th inst.:—

Market affected unfavourably by freer Southern offerings.

Messrs. Devkaram Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool friends, dated 17th inst.

"Market shows want of confidence owing to South offering more freely." The feeling in New York is bearish."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:

"Fear of increased acreage causing selling."

Market is easier on absence of any important buying, and also by unfavourable spot markets, but later advanced partially on covering.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Feeling generally bearish but mills buying on decline.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

January	10.04—14
February	10.01—15
March	10.00—16
April	9.95—17
May	9.94—17
June	9.86—16
July	9.84—17
August	9.70—17
September	9.57—17
October	9.46—17
November	9.40—17
December	9.48—17
January	9.38—17
Middling Spot	10.66—21

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.85—20
Scinde, Fine	8.05—20
Scinde, Superfine	8.25—26
Bengal, Good	7.65—20
Bengal, Fully Good	7.85—20
Bengal, Fine	8.05—20
Oomra, Good	8.30—25
Oomra, Fully Good	8.55—20
Oomra, Fine	8.80—20
Broach, Fully Good	9.30—25
Broach, Fine	9.55—20
Broach, Superfine	9.80—20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

January	16.98—20
February	17.08—20
March	17.15—18
April	17.15—18
May	17.26—17
June	17.26—17
July	17.30—17
August	17.30—16
September	17.30—16
October	17.32—16
November	17.32—17
December	17.32—16
January	17.32—15
Middling Spot	17.65—25

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 17.

Silver: Market closed steady.

Spot	26 3/16
Forward	26

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 17.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:10-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 17.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribber, Ib., spot 1/7-1/4 Sellers.

BOMBAY

GENERAL BUYING—ABSENCE OF SELLING PRESSURE—CLOSED Rs. 2-4 HIGHER.

Bombay Jan. 18.

Following a small decline of 4 points in New York futures, the local market opened for Broach Apl May delivery at Rs. 369/8 but declined to Rs. 368/- on scattered selling. At this level there was considerable general buying and with the absence of selling pressure, prices recovered and were quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	369/8	370/12	368	370/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	337	338/8	337	338/8
March	335/8	336/8	335	335/12
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	302	303	302	303
March	303/8	304	303/8	304

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 18

Liverpool opened steady at 3 points higher. The forward market ruled steady with a small business and quotations at 6.30 p.m. were as under —

Broach				
Apl/May	370/4	370/12	370	370/12
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	339	340	339	340
March	336	337	336	337
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	303	304	303	304
March	304/8	305/8	304/8	305/8

TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan 18.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal D/J	Nil	7,000
Fine M.G. Oomra D/J	Nil	8,400

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

January	222.10+1.20
April	228.60+1.10
July	233.00+1.60

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Bengal Dec/Jan	303
Bengal March	304
Broach Apl/May	370
Oomra Dec/Jan	338
Oomra March	336

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	318	312	305	297
S./P.	316	310	303	295
Rajputana	318	312	305	297
P./A.	424	417	410	
Oomra No. 3	350	343	333	
C. P. No. 1	374	367	357	
C. P. No. 2	362	355	345	
Khandesh	345	335	325	315
Muthia		331	321	307

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

In-full-pressed bales	Since 1st September. yesterday.	This year.	Last. year.
Khandesh	4,741	1,52,213	1,33,077
Central India	4,884	1,12,703	92,011
Barsi and Nagar	1,523	1,33,996	87,040
Hyderabad-Gaorani		51,287	28,241
Berar	3,906	2,17,647	2,18,819
Central Provinces	2,647	1,31,487	73,768
Total Oomras	17,701	8,99,393	6,82,956
Dholera	303	45,935	23,282
N.-W. Provinces	50	58,892	44,144
Rajputana	325	17,024	13,564
Sind-Punjab	1,210	75,874	49,311
Broach		2,597	239
Coompta and Dharwar	59	3,355	19,648
Westerns-Northerns		3,268	8,756
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7,025	4,594
Persian		3,018	2,849
American		21,111	59,343
Egyptian and African	18	9,087	20,166
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		64	44
Total	19,666	11,46,643	9,29,291

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

In-full-pressed bales	1st Sept. to 12th Jan. yesterday.	This year.	Last. year.
Europe	4,782	1,68,190	91,136
Japan & China	5,700	2,37,366	2,49,146
Coast Ports		9,456	4,776
Up-country by Rail		34,353	38,678
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		79,542	31,514
Total	10,482	5,29,407	4,15,250

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready	Delivery Contract
	Red leafy	Jan.
Bengal Superfine	315	
Bengal Fine	310 + 5	
Bengal F.G.	300	
Sind-Punjab Fine	310	
Sind-Punjab F.G.	300	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	363/65	
Nagpur Fine	363/65	+24
Yeotmal Fine	355	
Arvi Fine	355	+13
Amraoti Fine	343/45	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	340/42	+ 3
Mulkapur Fine	333/35	
Khandesh Fine	325/28	— 4
Muthia Fine		— 5
Nanded/Purna F G. G S.	353/55	
Purna F.G.G.S.	345/48	
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S	——	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	——	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340/45	

	March	April
Broach F.G.	+18	+14
Broach Fine		
Westerns M.G.	——	
,, H.G.	——	
Cambodia	455	
Miraj/Sangli	415	Ap-My M.-June
Compta Good	420	+35/6 +32/3
Dholera	——	
Kadi/Vitamgam	——	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

100	N. Rajaram	Bhavnagar	313
100	Itul India	Sindhi	365
100	Currimbhai mill	Mandawar	369
100	Do.	Africa	619
100	A. Damodar	Karanja	335
100	Japan T. & Co.	Darwah	356
100	Forbes & Co.	Chandur	364
100	Do.	Wardha	367
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Akola	340
100	H. Nanshi	Neemuch	343
300	Volkart Bros	Arb.	351/353

BULLION MARKET

SILVER.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association)

Bombay, Jan. 18.

London Ready	26 3 0
Forward	26 0 9
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2 7-5/16
Closing	2 7-1/4
New York Cent	57-1/8
Silver Ready	58 15 0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Maha	59-1	59-1	58-14	58-15
Falguna	59-0	59-0	58-13	58-14

GOLD.

Ready	21 5 6
Maha	21 4 9
Falguna	21 5 9
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96-97-98-99	21 5 0
National City	21 8 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 17th inst.

Wheat	13,254	cwts.
Linseed	3,844	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	344	,,
Gingelkyseeds	9,120	,,
Poppyseed	70	,,
Groundnuts	48,194	,,
Castorseed	2,902	,,
Rice	9,882	,,
Myrabollams	4,086	,,
Cottonseed	35,508	,,
Mowraseed	921	,,
Gram	2,933	,,
Jowar	917	,,
Maize	273	,,
Barley	255	,,
Bajree	8,395	,,
Coal	927	tons.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 18.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32 to 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 925.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 965.
Bank's buying D D 950

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128-1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124-3/4.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137 1/2.

SANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 174 1/2.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155-1/2.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling 272-3/4.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-10 1/4.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26/3.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 26/0.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China was a large sellers at higher rate. Cash wek, forward steady. India bought to cover sales.
American Cross Rate dol 4.87-9/16
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Three, months 4-7/32 per cent.
Six months 4-1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Call 6-1/4 per cent.
One to three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES

TATA HYDROS RISE.

MILL SHARES GOOD UNDERTONE

Bombay, Jan. 18.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton mill shares opened steady withquotations slightly better. Dyeings at Rs. 942/8, Fazals at Rs. 893/12, Pearls at Rs. 597/8, Centuries at Rs. 460, Kohinoors at Rs. 293/12 and Simplex shares at Rs. 193/12 There was notable absene eof selling pressure, and prices established a small rise in view of an early end of the mill strike. There was scattered buying throughout the session and the market closed with a good undertone.

TATA HYDRO.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares opened firm, on various rumours. There was considerable buying in these shares by bull operators and prices closed at a further improvement. It is likely that there will be further improvement in the near future in the values of shares of this Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 79/12 and Defds at Rs. 283/12 and improved in the course of trading on better support. There was good demand for Cement shares. Bombay Burmahs closed steady.

SECURITIES.

Following better quotations of sterling papers at London, the market ruled rather steady for Government Papers with an uncertain feeling.

COTTON MILLS.

Feb., 1928.

Paid up.		Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	402/8
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	6-12
500	Bombay Cotton	317/8
250	Bombay Dyeing	952/8
250	Bradbury	280
100	Century	467/8
100	Central India	530
500	Central India Pr.	492/8
100	Coloba Land	142/8
100	Coorla	182/8
100	Crescent	196/4
250	Currim	270
500	David	270
250	Dawn	710
200	Edward Sassoon	112/8
10	E. D. Sassoon	As. 15
100	Elphinstone	18
250	Fazulbhoy	902/8
50	Finlay	155
1000	F. Petit	500
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	132/8
100	Indian Bleaching	265
100	Indore Malwa	366/4
250	Jamshed Mfg.	50
50	Kastoorchand	26
100	Khatau	82/8
100	Kohinoor	295
1000	Luxmi Cotton	6815
100	Madhavrao Scd.	10
100	Madhowji	116/4
500	Mathradas	50
1000	Maneckji Petiti	1600
100	Meyer Sassoon	86/4
1000	Morarji	2125
200	New Great	315
10	New City	130
250	Pabaney	285
250	Pearls	606/4
100	Phoenix	420
10	Premier	13
1000	Sholapur	7900
250	Simplex	196/4
50	Swan	152/8
100	Swadeshi	531/4
500	Tata Mill	85
500	Vishnu Cotton	3150

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1417/8
125	,,	347/8xd.
50	India	88
50	Baroda	91/8
25	Central	26
£5	Eastern	84
£12	1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	917/8
	Amritsar Patti	144
100	Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100	Dhond Baramati	101
100	Guzerat Ry.	94
100	Hoshiarpur	99
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandhra Bhon	79
100	Sara Sirajgunj	99
100	Sialkote	106
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	140/8
100	Upper Sindh	87/8
500	Tapti Valley	116/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	103
1000	Andhra Valley	787/8
100	Alcock	376/4
125	B. Burma	877/8
50	B. Burma N. I.	315
10	Br. India Insurance	10
Ssh	Bt. Burma Pet.	4/12
50	B. Tramway	153/12
50	,, ,, Pref.	69/4
250	Bombay Steam	266/4
50	Bombay Telephone	50/8
10	Bundi Cement	23
250	Indian Cement	268/12
10	Central India Mining	23/8
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
sh. 2	Do Defd.	1
100	Kalmi Ordinary	246/4
40	,, Deferred	782/8
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2050
25	New India Insur.	19/10
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	13
10	,, ,, Pref.	13/12
10	Shivrajpur	45
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	80/4
30	Tata Iron Deferred	290
150	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92/4
1000	Tata Hydro	1112/8
100	Tata Oil	47
1000	Tata Power Ord.	577/8
100	Tata Power Pref.	905
15	Scindia Steam	18/6

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 18.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/13
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-10.
4 percent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-0.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/7.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103-8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-6.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1955 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.

Forward Rates:—2nd Feb: Sett: 3-1/2 per cent Rupee paper Rs. 75/1 4/6, 1945/55 Rs. 106/8.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Castorseed May delivery opening Rs. 51/7, highest Rs. 51/14/6, closing Rs. 51/14.

Cottonseed January delivery opening Rs. 4/12, closing Rs. 4/12/0.

Cottonseed May delivery opening Rs. 4/12, closing Rs. 4/12/9.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 57/10, closing Rs. 57/14.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 59/14, closing Rs. 60/6.

Make Your Money Work for You.

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Public meeting in connection with boycott of Simon Show, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly. near King's Circle at 9 p.m., Mr. F. J. Ginwala will preside.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Morea" at Aden.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson opens bust of late Mr. B. M. Malabari, Malabari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi 5 p.m

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

To-day (Thursday) at 9-15 p.m. Dr. A. G. Noehren will deliver an illustrated lecture on "The Heritage of India" at the Central Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.

Seventh annual gathering of the institution and the 2nd annual meeting of the Kelvani Mandal will be celebrated on the 22nd inst. (Sunday) evening under the presidentship of Dinbundhu Andrews.

LECTURE ON EVOLUTION.

On Sunday (the 22nd inst.) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Paul Aguiar will deliver at St. Joseph's Convent Hall, an interesting lecture on Evolution, Rev. Fr. H. J. Remedois presiding. A short dialogue and musical items will follow the lecture.

OPENING OF "CAPITOL."

The opening ceremony of the "Capitol," Bombay's new Theatre will be performed to-morrow (Friday) by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson at 9-30 p.m. when the British film "The Flag Lieutenant" will be exhibited.

STERLING TENDERS.

On Wednesday the 18th January 1928 tenders to the amount of £2,225,000 at 1s. 6-3/32d. were received and were allotted approximately 45 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 25th January 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th January to 6 a.m. of 18th January:—

Small-pox attacks 4, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 75. Total mortality this day last year was 71.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

In connection with the next session of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference proposed to be held in Bombay about the end of October 1928, a meeting of teachers in the secondary schools in Bombay will be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) (Thursday) to discuss the preliminaries of the work.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The last ordinary meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association, adjourned for the discussion on Mr. K. J. Mahatre's paper on "Some Aspects of Reinforced Cement Concrete" will be held at the Sir Vasanji Trikamji Mulji Library at the Royal Institute of Science to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. The President Mr. Sohrab F. Bharucha will occupy the chair.

MR. DIVATIA'S LECTURE.

Mr. N. B. Divatia will deliver the second lecture of his course of public lectures on Modern Gujarati Poetic Literature in the lecture hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. The lecture will be delivered in Gujarati and the subject is "The poetic output of Botadkar, a critical examination of his outstanding poems; his place in Gujarati Literature."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Nagasaki for Bombay on the 16th January and is due to arrive here on the 12th February via usual ports.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Meigen Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th instant and is due to arrive here on Saturday noon the 21st instant.

B.I.S.N. Company's steamer s.s. "Karagola" from South and East African ports is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday morning the 21st instant and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dock-wall on arrival.

Tokio.—Emperor has sanctioned marriage of Prince Chichibu and Miss Setsu, daughter of Japanese Ambassador at Washington.—Reuter.

MINERS AGREE TO REDUCTION

COAL-OWNERS WELCOME SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The closing of pits at Sealondelavel, Durham, has been averted by the miners agreeing to treat the five per cent. reduction in wages as a loan to be repaid when the period of depression has passed. The coal-owners welcome the settlement as showing that the Miners' Federation while not favouring local settlements has admitted the urgency of special local circumstances.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

MR. IYENGAR'S LETTER TO SECRETARY TO ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

It is understood that Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, on behalf of Congress members of the Assembly has written to the Secretary of the Assembly that notices of resolutions and questions standing in the name of the Congress party members may be considered withdrawn.

While Mr. Iyengar has sent the intimation in accordance with the wishes of his party, his request raises a slight technical difficulty. The rules provide that a withdrawal can only be at the request of an individual member and unless the application is received from the Congress members concerned, the withdrawal of the notices will not be technically permissable Individual members concerned will probably send in notice of their intentions on the lines of the suggestion of their leader and in the meanwhile it is quite possible that the notices will be kept in abeyance.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the "F" Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Matunga G.I.P. near King's Circle.

S/t. F. J. Ginwala will preside. Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Vir Wamanrao, M. C. Chagla, S. H. Jhabvala, P. Spratt, K. N. Joglekar, C. K. Narainswami and S. L. Silam will speak.

THROWN OFF FROM COT IN SLEEP

DANGER OF SLEEPING NEAR WINDOW

How a young Parsi met with a tragic accident which unfortunately proved fatal was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday when an inquest was held touching the death of Jalbhoy Cowasji Commissariat (35) residing at Ho'i Chakla, Fort. It appeared from evidence that Jalbhoy married a fortnight ago, and lived with his wife on the third floor of the house. On Monday night he slept as usual near the window but was thrown off during his sleep as the cot was too close the window which was not properly protected by bars. He sustained injuries and was removed to Dr. Masina's Hospital where he died subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF HEALTH

During the week ended on 14th instant the total mortality 519 was 26 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.7. The mortality for the 2nd week of 1927 was 509 and death rate 20.3 nd the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 was 649 and death rate 26.7.

Out of the total deaths 149 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 6 attacks and no death. Plague caused 2 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 553 and compares favourably with that for the 2nd week of 1927 when the figure was 448 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927) viz. 441.

B P T EMPLOYEES GRIEVANCES

On behalf of the B. P. T. Employees' Central Council a deputation waited upon the Chairman of the Port Trust on Thursday last under the leadership of Mr. F. J. Ginvala, President of the men's Union to discuss the principal grievances of the men. The following are the few amongst them:—Equalisation of pay with indoor staff. Provident Fund to the Temporary Tally clerks, peons and Muccadums. Observation of seniority, etc.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A tear-off Table Calendar for 1928 from Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyabji and Sons, Engineers and Railway Contractors, Bombay.

A Wall Calendar for 1928 from the Deccan Printing Works, Poona.

HIGH COURT

SUIT AGAINST DR. JAVLE

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court before Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Justice Mirza, a petition was made by Seth Virbhan Bhagoji against the order of Mr. Junglewalla, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, issuing process against Dr. Javle on a charge of criminal intimidation only and refusing process on charges of mischief and trespass and dismissing the petitioner's complaint as against Dr. Javle's brother V. C. Javle.

The petitioner is a managing trustee of a Jain temple at Kumbharwada at Dadar. He alleged that on November 1, 1926 certain screens of zinc sheet were being put in the temple compound in order to shut off the view of three windows in Dr. Javle's premises, as they were found to be a nuisance by worshippers. It was alleged that the Javle brothers enraged at this enlisted the services of some bhaiyas and intimidated the petitioner and actually broke one of the screens to bits.

It was contended on behalf of the petitioner by Mr. Mark S. Noronha, Advocate, that the Magistrate erred in issuing a notice instead of a summons, and dismissing the charges of mischief against Dr. Javle and all charges against his brother without an enquiry or recording evidence.

Their Lordships admitted the application and granted a 'Rule.'

MAGISTRATE JAILED FOR TAKING BRIBE.

REVISIONAL APPLICATION REJECTED

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza disposed of the revisional application filed by Shanker Bhaurao Suvarnapatki, formerly Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate of Islampur, in Satara District, against his conviction and sentence for taking bribe in respect of an official act under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution are that the petitioner was trying a case against four accused persons who were charged with murder. One Bhau Ikkhu, a friend of the accused, wanted to get them acquitted and for this purpose he took the help of one Mr. Khardikar who was the President of the Taluka Local Board and an influential man. Bhau and Khardikar went to the petitioner's house where it was arranged that Bhau should pay Rs. 300. This sum was accordingly paid by Bhau, the petitioner then acquitted the three accused, and altered the charge against the fourth from murder to grievous hurt under Section 323 of the Penal Code, and released him on bail.

Under these circumstances, the accused was convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Satara who sentenced him to 2 years' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default further six months. His appeal to the Sessions Judge having failed, the petitioner approached the High Court in revision.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

SEQUEL TO MURDEROUS ASSAULT

ANOTHER SUSPECT ARRESTED

One more person was arrested on Wednesday morning in connection with the murderous assault on Anantram Radhakishan Dave and he was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

Mulji Dharamsi, tobacconist, and a pleader's clerk, who is the suspect under arrest is, it is alleged, one of those who according to the statement of Anantram, assaulted him.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be in police custody till the 26th instant.

RETIRING MUNICIPAL ENGINEER

STANDING COMMITTEE GRANTS ADDITIONAL PENSION.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday consideration was given to the report of the Establishment Sub-Committee regarding the grant of an additional pension to Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith, Hydraulic Engineer. The Commissioner in his letter stated that Mr. Trivess Smith was on leave since 31st May, 1926, prior to retirement. He would attain the age of 55 on 20th February, 1928, from which date he desired to retire. He will have completed 16 years, 8 months and 8 days in the service of the Corporation which entitled him to a pension of Rs. 500. In addition, he was eligible for an additional pension of such amount not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per annum as the Corporation may think fit by the recommendation of the Standing Committee. Mr. Smith assumed charge as Hydraulic Engineer in 1911 and was called upon to supervise the carrying out of the Tansa Duplication from 1913-15. The Sub-Committee accordingly recommended to the Corporation the grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum as an additional pension.

DR. VORA'S DISSENTING MINUTE.

Dr. J. V. Vora in a dissenting minute stated that Mr. Smith had enjoyed all possible privileges and concessions in matters of leave and pay. There were besides other benefits he had enjoyed which he need not mention.

Mr. P. J. Murzban moved and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim seconded to approve and adopt the report.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved an amendment to record the report.

After some discussion the original proposition was agreed to by ten votes against three.

MISS BHIKHAIJI PALAMKOTE'S CONCERT

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote's Concert, as readers are aware, came off on December 18th last. The following is a summary of the income, and expenditure as well as the donations received in aid of the concert:—

Income:—The total amount of Rs. 1,001 realised by either the sale of tickets, sale of the concert programme, or the donations received from sympathisers. This amount of Rs. 1,001 has been given entirely in aid of the "Concert Hall Fund" without any deduction.

Expenditure and Donations:—The sum of Rs. 310, as received from the pupils of Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote towards defraying the expenses of the Concert, was acknowledged at the Town Hall on the day of the concert, after which the sum of Rs. 75 was received as under:—(1) Miss Piroja N. Kohiyar, Rs. 25; (2) Miss Piroja A. Narielwala, and (3) Miss Hilla S. Kapadia, Rs. 25, making in all Rs. 385, out of which the sum of Rs. 240 has been spent in meeting the following charges: (1) advertisements in the press, (2) charge for the use of the Town Hall, (3) hire of chairs, (4) postal, stationery and printing charges, (5) hire of coolies for bringing and removing the piano to and from the Town Hall, (6) gharry hire, etc.

After deducting Rs. 240 from the sum of Rs. 385, a sum of Rs. 145 is left which will be utilised in meeting the expenses of the next concert.

BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LD.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Corporation was held on Wednesday at 4 p.m., Mr. W. G. Lely presiding.

The Directors in submitting the accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1927, stated:—

The floating season of 1926 was good in Burmah and sufficient logs were received to keep the mills engaged on a full programme. Demand in the consuming markets continued active with a tendency to rather higher prices than in the previous year.

In Siam also the floating season was good and it was found possible to add somewhat to stocks of logs, which had, as a result of several bad seasons, fallen very low, in addition to meeting to the full all the demands of markets normally supplied with Siam teak.

Conditions in the China markets remain most unstable and in the circumstances the turnover of Siam timber may be considered satisfactory.

During the year the Directors decided to issue the remaining 10 shares (partly paid) which had never been applied for. The premium obtained on their sale has been credited to General Reserve.

After writing off depreciation on properties, there remains a nett profit of Rs. 41,60,259-7-3 which added to the amount carried forward from last year makes Rs. 41,79,374-1-11 available for preferential dividend and distribution among the shareholders and income tax, and your Directors recommend the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 550 per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each; Rs. 27-8 per share on 40,000 Old Shares of Rs. 125 each; Rs. 11 per share on 84,000 New Shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up), leaving a balance of Rs. 40,167-5-0 to be carried forward to the next year's accounts.

This with the Interim Dividend paid in August makes the total dividend recommended for the year: Rs. 750 per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each; Rs. 37-8 per share on 40,000 Old Shares of Rs. 125 each; Rs. 15 per share on 84,000 New Shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up), being at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

Messrs. C. H. Goodall and Mathuradas Vissanji resumed their seats on the Board on their return to Bombay.

Mr. C. H. Goodall and Sir Leslie Hudson retire from the Board by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

The report was adopted, dividend as recommended by the Directors was approved and retiring Directors were re-elected.

VISCOUNTCY CONFERRED ON LORD BYNG

LONDON, Jan. 17.

It is announced in the Gazette that the King has conferred a Viscounty on Lord Byng of Vimy.

A Viscounty was bestowed on Lord Byng in 1926 when he retired from the Governor Generalship of Canada. The delay in gazetting the honour was owing to Lord Byng's refusal to pay the attendant fees. It is understood that these have now been remitted.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Associated Press understands that Mr J. Coatman will be going home on six months leave in the middle of the year and Mr. Bajpai who is now acting for him will continue to act for him during his absence.—A. P.

Ahmedabad Jan. 16.—A deputation on behalf of the Dholka Taluka Farmers' Association headed by Mr. Amratlal Sheth M.L.C., waited this afternoon on the Collector of Customs, Bombay to protest against the imposition of the Customs Cordon line between Dholka and Dhanduka Taluka which are in British India. The Collector promised to look into the matter. A. P.

It is understood that the Maharaja of Kashmir has prohibited the entry into his state of the vernacular newspaper "Milap", "Gurugiantel", "Pratap" and "Kashmiri" published from Lahore. It is alleged that the tone and attitude of these newspapers towards the State have been characterised by extreme violence and malice.—A. P.

WANTED VOLUNTEERS FOR HARTAL

CALL TO BOMBAY STUDENTS.

The following appeal to students has been issued by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

The Indian National Congress at Madras in December last decided to boycott the Simon Commission and to organise mass demonstrations of protest against it. The Working Committee of the Congress, with representatives of other Parties at Benares, January 15th, decided to organise an All-India Hartal on the day, February 3rd, when the Commission lands in Bombay.

Students are requested to co-operate in carrying out the above resolutions in an organised and disciplined manner. All are asked to join the National Volunteers, or to apply at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, for directions as to how they can assist in picketting and organising the Hartal and demonstrations on February 3rd, and in the numerous preparatory meetings that will be held.

Public meetings will be held especially for students in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Friday, 20th January, at 5 p.m. and on Thursday, 2nd February.

A special responsibility rests upon Bombay, the Gateway of India, through which the Commission will enter. A special responsibility rests upon the students, the educated vanguard of India.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 18.
Previous Closing Rate	18.50
To-day's Opening Rate	18.52
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	18.59
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 18.
Previous Closing Rate	9.84
To-day's Opening Rate	9.87
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.81
Difference	—.03
Broach Expectations	371

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Jan. 18.
Silver Ready	26 3 0
Silver Forward	Unchanged
Higher	26 1 0
Tone of Market—Steady.	0 1 0

WILL THE STRIKE FIZZLE OUT.

DIFFERENCES AMONG LEADERS

On Wednesday again, the situation of the mill strike remained unchanged. The mills belonging to the E. D. Sassoon group were closed as usual. One unfortunate thing to be mentioned about the strike is that the differences of opinion which existed among the leaders of workers from the very beginning of the strike have now come to a head and are day by day assuming very grave proportions. Mr. Mayekar, a prominent worker, is said to have written in "Kamkari," the organ of the workers, that those leaders who are encouraging the strike are all Bolshevik agents and are exploiting the workers for their own selfish ends. This insinuation has been very strongly repudiated by the Workers' and Peasants' Party by publishing a special handbill. It is feared in the workers' quarters that as a result of these internal squabbles the strike will slowly fizzle out and the workers will have to resume work unconditionally. Every effort is being made by the Textile Labour Union to keep unity among the strikers intact but despite their efforts there have come out many blacklegs who are doing their best to induce the strikers to resume work on the new system. If there is no change in the situation the other way, it is expected that the strike is now a matter only for a couple of days.

DIOCESE OF NASIK

TALK OF RACIAL DIFFERENCES

The Bombay Diocesan Council, after two days' deliberations came to a very important decision on Wednesday evening in regard to the Indian Church Measure which has recently been passed by Parliament. They have by a resolution agreed to create a new diocese in Bombay Presidency which will hereafter be called the Diocese of Nasik, with Bishop Lloyd as its first bishop. The new diocese will include the collectorates of Nasik, Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh, and also cantonments of Aurangabad, Deolali, Ahmednagar, and the Barnes School for Europeans at Deolali.

As in other questions so also in Christianity a few gentlemen made an attempt to draw the red herring of racial question and made an attempt to exclude the chaplaincy and the Barnes School from the new provision. They argued that in future if an Indian was appointed as Bishop of Nasik the chaplains might not co-operate with him. This suggestion was, however, ridiculed by a large number of European delegates who had come from different parts of the Presidency and the original resolution without any modification was passed. The new diocese is endowed with a donation of £14,000 from he bequest of Archdeacon Pritt of Australia and will be fully supported and maintained by indegenous efforts without any support from the Government of India.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

Government Securities:—3-1/2 per cent. Govt. Paper 75|15; 6 per cent Bonds (1932) 106|1.

Banks:—Central Bank 26; Imperial Bank 1475.

Jutes:—Auckland 383|8; Alliance 683|8; Barnagar 293; Clive 48|12, 49, 48|12; Fort Gloster 1050; Howrah 62|4, 62; Kamarhatty 670|8; Kankinarrah 655; Lansdowne 348; National 34|14; Nuddea 65; Reliance 88|12.

Coals:—Bengal 405; Equitable 18|8; Standard 60.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 19|2; Burn and Co. 427|8; C.O.I.I. Steel 19|2; Indian Standard Wagon Ordinary 40|4; Indian Standard Wagon Pref. 90.

In the share market to-day jute shares continued to be easy. Hessians were down There was no change in Cottons, Coals. Coals were, however, latter weak. Miscellaneous ruled without any outstanding feature. Teas were selling with more support. Government Securities were quiet.

Hessian 16|5; Pat 6|3.

FRESH LIGHT ON CALCUTTA TUNNEL MYSTERY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Fresh light has been thrown on the Calcutta tunnel mystery by the information given by an official of the Port Commissioners, who it is stated has discovered a plan dated 1867 in the archives of the Port authorities which shows the existence of a drainage culvert on the site where the tunnel has been unearthed. He points out such culverts were necessary for the discharge of floodwater as the city was not sewered in those days.—Free Press.

Major General Atkinson, Master General of Supplies, Army Head Quarters, has been granted two years extension in his post.—A.P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

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THE
RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH.

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Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 19, 1928.

ILL-INFORMED APOLOGIA.

The "Times of India," as was expected, has come out with a wonderful article on the new Reserve Bank Bill. It tries to make out that the Bill is all that it should be and a great improvement on the original scheme. It quotes Messrs. Pemchand Roychand as follows: "The root idea of a Central Bank is to create an institution controlling the Currency and Credit of the country independently of Government and politics, and with a single eye to the interests of the country." This is a shibboleth repeatedly put forward by Sir Basil Blackett and his friends and is unquestioningly accepted by the layman, but a man of the position of Mr. Kakabhai at least should know better. Can any such institution ever be really independent of Government? If it can, it would mean that Government abdicate their powers to legislate in matters of currency and to amend such legislation after it has once been on the Statute-book. Is it thinkable? Certainly not. No Government will abdicate any of their powers. They will bring in such amendments as they deem fit any time after the present bill is passed, and compel the Reserve Bank to obey such laws. The "Times of India" contends that, according to every competent authority in the world, a Central Bank should be free from the temptation of managing currency and credit with an eye to immediate budget needs thereby bringing about anarchy in currency. The journal betrays gross ignorance of the currency history of Europe and even of England in the past ten or twelve years. We hope it knows what happened at least in England. Is it aware that the Bank of England was a Shareholders' Bank, and supposed to be free fom Government influence? Is it aware that there was enormous inflation of currency even in England in spite of the existence of this ideal State Bank? Is it aware that in spite of it all the £ sterling depreciated to about half its gold value? If it knows all this, will it explain why all this happened in England with a Central Bank that was a Shareholders' Bank, and a Bank that was held up as a model to all the world? If it does not know it then we would advise it to refrain from misleading the Indian public. If it has no answer to our questions, then we hope it will frankly admit that a Shareholders' Bank is really no safe-guard against inflation of currency and cognate evils if the Government of the country decide to do the wrong thing in currency from motives of national safety and success in the war as in England, or from those of balancing the budgets or of getting rid of the huge war debts at one stroke as in some continental countries. The "Times of India" will, we are afraid, make no such admissions, as then the whole case for a Shareholders' Bank will fall to the ground.

We must, however, deal with its contention that a State Bank (as opposed to a Shareholders' Bank) would be liable to the temptation of allowing immediate budget needs to dominate the management of currency and credit to the detriment of the latter. This contention makes us wonder whether it has understood the Bill which it is so glibly talking about. The Bill embodies the provisions of the Currency Act of 1927 as to what is technically called the the purchase and sale of Gold (or the equivalent of Gold). In other words, it lays down the conditions on which, and *on which alone*, currency could be expanded or contracted in this country. However politically-minded the Directors of the Reserve Bank may be, they cannot issue a single new Note except against tender of Gold (apart from the Emergency Currency against Hoondies), and even in the case of the latter, they cannot issue a rupee more than the Act permits in this behalf. The journal has a very superficial knowledge of this subject, and evidently has a vague notion that a politically-minded Board can inflate currency as they choose. This shows great ignorance on its part of the fundamental difference between the system of Note Issue as it prevails in England, and as it is embodied even in the new Bill, and the systems in vogue in countries where unbridled inflation occurred. It does not seem to see that what could happen under the continental systems, could never occur in any system where the assets of the Note Issue Department were held entirely apart from the assets in the Banking Department, as is provided in the Bill for the Reserve Bank for India. This is the one redeeming feature in a measure otherwise devised for the exploitation of the Gold Reserves of this country for which we are ready to give the fullest credit to the Currency Commission and to Government.

Our readers will thus see that all this talk of the dangers of a politically-minded Directorate is so much bunkum for the consumption of the layman. No such Directorate can move an iota from the limitations imposed upon it by the Bill. Government, as we have pointed out above, always can create currency chaos if they so choose, by setting aside existing provisions or taking new powers which in a national emergency will always be readily accorded to them, as they were even in England to a Government responsible to Parliament. In this country with a Government who are practically irresponsible and who carry half the votes in their pockets, it will be absurd to expect things to be better in a similar emergency. Then, our readers may well ask, what is all this pother about? We will explain. Government know that *they can always interfere when they deem it necessary to do so.* They need not interfere so long as the new Reserve Bank runs on lines that they wish it to run. Therefore, while they are safe, they are anxious to prevent any voice being given to the elected representatives of the people in the running of the determination of the policy of this Bank, however detrimental it may appear to the latter from the standpoint of the interests of this country. If the "Times of India" thinks we are wrong, we invite it to show categorically how and under which sections of the Bill a politically-minded Director will be in a position to abuse his powers for political purposes. We do not want vague generalities. We want definite examples of what can be done that it pretends to fear so much. Will it accept our invitation and enlighten us and the general public?

PROGRESSIVE MYSORE.

Mysore has justly earned the reputation of being one of the most progressive Indian States and its Administration Report for the year 1926-27 abundantly justifies that reputation. It shows steady progress in almost every department of administration, and His Highness the Maharaja and his popular Dewan, Mr. Mirza Ismail, deserve congratulation on the achievement Agriculture, which employs nearly three-fourths of the population, continues to receive the special care of the Government. Over fifty thousand acres of fresh land were brought under cultivation during the year and greater facilities were provided to the ryots through seed supply, loans and in various other ways. As regards industries, 46 industrial installations consisting chiefly of rice mills, oil mills, pumping plants, etc. were erected during the year for private persons by the Department of Industries, 18 per cent. of the capital invested in these installations being provided by the State as loans. The Department has erected since its inception in 1913, 378 industrial installations in aid of private enterprise. The extent of the trade in the State can be gauged from the fact that the total value of imports and exports rose by 33 lakhs of rupees to 2,212 lakhs during the year. The number of Co-operative societies increased from 1603 to 1748, their strength, capital and transsactions also showing a corresponding increase. A most pleasing feature of the growth of Co-operation in the State during the year is that special officers were appointed to popularise the movement among the so-called depressed classes. As a result the number of societies among these classes increased from 79 to 189. The report shows a welcome reduction in the number of liquor shops from 3500 to 3465 and in the liquor revenue from 67 lakhs to 65 lakhs. A more rapid progress will in the long run yield a better return for the various ameliorative measures that the State is adopting for the welfare of the people.

The progress in education is satisfactory on the whole. The number of institutions, both public and private, increased from 8,066 to 8,212 and their total strength from 315 thousands to 319 thousands. Taking 15 per cent. of the total population to indicate the population of school going age, it appears that in Mysore only 36 childen out of 100 of school-going age are actually attending school. Though this percentage compares favourably with that of British India, it is far behind the progress in Baroda or Travancore. Women's education, in particular, leaves a great deal to be desired in the State. For out of every 100 girls of school-going age only 14 are found to be attending any kind of school. What is equally surprising, the number of girls attending school has actually fallen during the year from 61,539 to 61,043. To our mind the main reason of the comparatively low percentage of pupils, especially girls, of school-going age in Mysore is that compulsory primary education is confined to only a few centres in the State and has not yet been made universal. The report notes that "there is a large demand for the extension of the scheme to other centres" but adds: "Orders have recently been issued to the effect that there is no need for the extension of the scheme to other centres." In the face of the figures quoted above it is indeed difficult to understand the wisdom of the remark that "there is no need for the extension."

In the evolution of any State there is a certain stage of progress which a beneficent but absolute Ruler can reach without much difficuluty. But in modern times when the recognised obligations of the State are many and the spirit of democracy is abroad and will brook no check, it is difficult for the most beneficent absolute monarch to carry progress far beyond that stage. Thanks to the beneficence of the Maharaja of Mysore himself, his State seems to have reached that stage. Further progress is possible only when the people are made to realise their own stake and responsible in the State and when the organised will of the people is harnessed to the difficult and complex tasks of administration. His Highness the Maharaja knows this and has already made a modest beginning in introducing self-governing institutions in the State. The report mentions slight developments in the demain of local self-government. But the people of Mysore, intensely devoted to their land and to their Ruler, are entitled to expect greater and faster progress in constitutional reform.

CALLOUS.

A few South African Indians arrived in India on October 14 last by the s. s. "Karoa" under the Assisted Emigration Scheme only to find that the scheme lacked, so far as their personal experience went, all the elements of assistance. One of them wrote to the Protector of Emigrants, that officer forwarded his complaint to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. In a letter dated January 7 the latter informs him and very rightly, indeed, in the circumstances, that no intimation whatever had been received by his office from the Government of the Union of South Africa, that any emigrant was sent to India under the scheme. It is that Government's statutory duty under the Indian Agreement "to send a list of intending emigrants 'inter alia' one month in advance to the designated authority." Is this an evidence of callousness on the part of the Union Government or an index of the indifference on the part of the Government of India in a matter vital to the interests of the repatriates? Both Governments are being accused of being careless in setting up a proper machinery to see that the assistance to the repatriates does not remain merely a paper boon. We hope the Government of India will promptly inquire into this matter and see to it that other Indians coming from South Africa have no cause to suffer in future. The Union Government are reported to have decided on sending out Mr. H. Venn, one of their officers, to investigate personally at this end how far the "assistance" is being rendered. They should as well inquire how far at the South African end their own officers are doing their duty.

LITIGATION AT EXORBITANT COST.

THE REMEDY

(BY S. R. D.)

IV.*

The obvious remedy, therefore, seems to be a re-adjustment with a view to see that these expensive processes of procedure are reserved for suits over Rs. 10,000 in value, whereas for suits under Rs. 10,000 in value a different establishment should be provided for. The present system of attorney and counsel combination may perhaps conduce to efficiency, but it certainly does not bring about despatch, still less, satisfaction in case of suits with small values. In suits with large stakes there is no doubt that litigants may not grumble about paying higher fees with a view to see their suits fought out in great detail. But to apply that cumbrous process for suits under Rs. 10,000 is, in our opinion, not only a mistake but a great hardship on the litigant. The establishment of a City Court to hear suits under Rs. 10,000 in value and over Rs. 2,000 seems to be the only remedy which will be acceptable both to the Indian and European members of the community, who reside or carry on business within the town and island of Bombay. This scheme was actually developed and lot of time and public money was thrown away in discussion and investigation quite recently. Unfortunately, vested interests manouvered so well and so successfully on that occasion. We are told that the question of costs deterred the Government from launching a scheme for the establishment of a City Civil Court, which was very nearly decided upon and the make-shift of extending the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court from the present Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 was very nearly decided upon as an alternative.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

The European Chamber of Commerce naturally cried out against this because the Small Causes Court machinery is more suited to suits of Rs. 100 and more. It applies a summary procedure suitable to very small stakes. You cannot apply that procedure to suits over Rs. 2,000 and under Rs. 10,000, neither can you assign these higher value suits to certain number of Small Causes Court judges without providing an adequate separate office organization to deal with the distinct calls of a specially formulated procedure for these suits. The only practical solution is a separate and distinct Court with its own establishment. The objection of the European Chamber was well reasoned so far. They would have accepted a scheme of a separate City Civil Court more favourably in common with their Indian compatriots of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Strange as it may appear at the first sight, the leading Pleaders of the Small Causes Court itself did not seem to be very enthusiastic about this extention of the jurisdiction of their Court. We had occasions to discuss the matter with some of them and it appeared that they were also more inclined towards getting this burden thrown on a separate Court. Their objection appeared to be on the substantial ground of their Court work being thrown into confusion by this new element of special procedure necessary to larger value suits in their Court, with which they were not familiar. A separate City Civil Cout with its own judges, staff and Bar is the only solution. The City Court Bar would specialise City Court work and considering the fact that the said Court has to be a miniature High Court with simplified processes and procedure, solicitors and advocates should be the class, which should have direct audience with rights both of acting and pleading. It will thus provide a special class of lawyers for the Court and in these days when an average pleader can easily manage by certain amount of extra study to pass the advocate's examination, efficiency of results can be ensured without any injustice to any class of members of the legal profession.

HOW THE CITY COURT COULD BE MAINTAINED?

The next and last question to be considered is the question of expenditure. The transfer of suits under Rs. 10,000 would mean a great reduction in the work of the High Court, because as we have already seen the Civil Justice Committee itself remarked on the large number of small value suits which blocked up other work suited to the High Court machinery. This will relieve not only the present congestion against which our energetic Chief Justice has already expressed himself on more than one occasion, but there will be still further room for abolishing the additional judgships, which this congestion has necessitated. Two City Court judges can be maintained at the cost of one High Court Judge. Even apart from this, the City Court itself could be by the introduction of a scale of properly graded Court Fees as we remarked above, made to pay its own way. The Small Causes Court is said to bring in a large revenue to the State. The City Court would also work up the same way, considering the large number of suits of the value of a little over Rs. 2,000 which are being dealt with by us in Bombay. An average litigant who is accustomed to the present burden of costs would cheerfully pay any reasonable Court Fee if he gets expeditious justice at a reasonable cost. It is thus hoped that the question will be soon taken up both by the press and our public bodies and long awaited City Court may materialise at an early date.

(Concluded.)

*Previous articles appeared on 7th, 10th and 13th instant respectively.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

THE HIDDEN HAND OF BRITISH COMMERCIALISM

(BY M. K. ACHARYA, M.L.A.)

In thus striving towards the attainment of Swaraj we in India have to overcome two obstacles. The first relating to the clash of communal or other interests among ourselves we have dealt with. The second and greater obstacle comes from a factor which I may term British Commercialism. The Britisher by nature and by force of habit formed during the centuries he has been in existence, is a very worldly person, and moves but slowly towards higher ideals. In India especially, whether the Britisher comes as a soldier or civilian, as an educationist or lawyer, as a religious missionary or business exploiter, he seeks always to secure the best worldly advantages for himself and his countrymen. Having somehow, whether by fair means or foul, or by a combination of both, secured political and commercial domination over India, the Britisher naturally is loath to part with it. Human nature being very complex, with self-interest and altruism entering in undefinable proportions into it, the sun-dried bureaucrat and the sincere democrat talk both alike, though doubtless with different connotations, about England's responsibility or concern for India's well-being. This is how the famous Queen's Proclamation of 1858 has been explained away by various high administrators. The fact is the Britisher wants to dominate over India as long as he possibly can, and will make any compromise only under the greatest pressure. The limited association of Indians with Europeans in the higher services or in the old Legislative Councils, and the semblance of powers in certain directions vested in the new Legislatures, have all been brought about by the desire of British Commercialism to get a fairly large number of Indians to cooperate willingly in maintaining British domination in India. The famous Declaration of August 1917, was only partially in response to the growing aspirations of India for Self-Government; it was mainly due to huge world-forces that threatened British Commercialism during the Great War. The Government of India Act of 1919, however, was cleverly devised both in its preamble and in several main sections in such a way as to make that Act quite innocuous to Britain's domination over India.

CREATING CLEAVAGES.

It was against this resourcefulness of British Commercialism to perpetuate itself verily with the active help of Indians, that Gandhi planned his N. C. O. programme in 1920-21. Logically, the boycott of Colleges, Courts and Councils, the voluntary withdrawal of Indians from all civil and military services, and finally the peaceful non-payment of taxes would be the most effective way of overthrowing

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

Claptrap

The action of the American Government in forcing a nominee of American capitalism as President on the people of Nicaragua and its insistence on retaining him in his shaky saddle by armed intervention must have been in the mind of every delegate from South and Central American Governments to the Pan-American Conference when they heard Mr. Coolidge glibly orating about the "principles of justice and equality." It must have occurred to them as a piece of unashamed political charlatanism that the President of the biggest Republic in the world shou'd utter high-sounding claptrap in favour of peace, in favour of "determination to adjust differences not by resort to force" but by applying those equitable and just remedies which America is, for example, utilising in Nicaragua. President Coolidge is evidently in a mood to rate the intelligence of his audience at Havana at a very low level. His platitudes about the "most sacred trust" of Americans—the expansion of the spirit of democracy—must have jarred heavily on the major portion of the delegates.

Penetrating Analysis.

Relations between France and America cannot be said to be particularly cordial just at present, in spite of the tall talk between Mr. Kellogg and M. Briand about agreements to outlaw war. The penetrating analysis to which the French Press subjects the intention of the American Government at the Havana Conference is hardly likely to improve those relations. The Coolidge administration and the Big Navy party in America will resent most acutely the devastating criticism of the "Petit Parisien" that the Pan-American Conference may agree on some vague formula "which simultaneously respects principles and respects the material and financial power of the United States." The composition of the American Delegation at Havana is in fact such as to impress the Latin Americans with the financial might and the consequential political and military capacity of the United States. Washington wishes to play the role of London in the politics of the Pacific without having as yet learnt completely the art, which Britain has developed to a high level, of appearing to exist in the world solely for the benefit of other nations.

Sanatanis in Conference.

An All-India Sanatana Dharma Mahasabha is to be held at Allahabad throughout this week to discuss some important social and religious questions affecting the Sanatani Hindus. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is reported to be trying to persuade the Mahasabha to pass resolutions urging that a Hindu boy should not marry till he has completed his eighteenth year nor a girl "till she has entered on her twelfth year" and that even after marriage the girl "should observe Brahmacharya until she has completed her fifteenth year." These resolutions, if passed, will permit the marriage of nineteen-year-old boys and twelve year-old girls. Such marriages can hardly be a sound basis for a true Hindu Sangathan or a National Sangathan both which are dear to Panditji's heart. We appeal to Panditji and indeed to all liberal Sanatanis to pitch their ideals higher, to muster strong at every representative conference and prevent the tragedies of marriages of boys and girls under twenty-one and sixteen respectively

Youth Conference.

In a few days a Youth Conference will be held in Bombay. The organisers have invited helpful suggestions. For our part, we would urge upon the youth of this Presidency that, whatever else they may do or fail to do, they should declare war on child marriages. This the youths can and must do—many of the elders seem to be victims of old custom. If our boys and girls respect the sacredness of youth, of Brahmachrya and of marriage, if they would give themselves and the unborn generations a fair start in life, they should in open conference take a solemn pledge that they would in no way be a party to the crime of child marriages, that is, marriages of girls till they are at least sixteen years of age. Having taken this pledge themselves they may throughout the year persuade their friends at school and college to take similar pledges. If they do this, they will have done more in a year than has been achieved in a century by paper resolutions.

SIR BASIL'S CONFESSION.

VICTIM OF WHITEHALL MANDATES

"I Have Possibly Done Disservice to India"

BOYCOTT AND RESERVE BANK BILL

WILL PRESIDENT PATEL INTERVENE?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

Surprise is expressed in political circles that the Government of India should consider even as a remote contingency the possibility of taking advantage of technical loopholes in the rules of business of the House and call upon the Assembly to consider the new Reserve Bank Bill on its merits. But, the critics of Sir Basil, says the Political Correspondent of the Free Press of India do not understand the working of Sir Basil's mind. To Sir Basil, the Reserve Bank Bill is in the nature of a boon which he is conferring on India emancipating it from the control of the Secretary of State. Once, a prominent leader of Opposition, who has strenuously opposed the 16d. ratio, said that as far as he understood Sir Basil, what the Finance Member said to himself was: I had possibly done a disservice to India in regard to the ratio under the orders of Whitehall. Let me therefore make amends for the crime by gifting the Reserve Bank Bill to India.

SIR BASIL'S CHANGING ROLES.

Of course, if Sir Basil succeeds in piloting the Reserve Bank Bill through, his reputation would rank very high in the International financial cicles but that is only a secondary aspect. Thus, having decided that the Reserve Bank Bill is a boon in the interest of India and must be established at any cost in his own regime, Sir Basil has rejected no method as too low to get the bill established. In it lies the explanation of altering roles of 'surrender and threat' which have unfortunately dogged the progress of the legislation from the beginning. Commenting with the 'scenes reported at Bombay meeting of the Reserve Bank Select Committee, there has been five times at least change of front on the part of the Finance Member with the result that at one time it was either the Shareholders' Bank or nothing at all and at another, it was 90 per cent. of what the Select Committee wanted and the dispute was only in regard to the remaining 10 per cent.

Thus, Sir Basil has followed the traditional and wornout policy of surrender when the Opposition was strong, divide and rule when there seemed to be a cleavage in the ranks of the Opposition and stiffening up when he thought he held the trump card. In spite of the patent deficiencies of this policy, Sir Basil had almost attained fruition at the Simla session of the Assembly, when the unkindest cut of all came in the shape of Lord Birkenhead's embargo on further progress with the Reserve Bank Bill. The air was thick with rumours of contemplated heroic actions on the part of the Finance Member. Every one who knew the highly strung nervous temperament of the Finance Member and also his intensive sensitiveness was certain that Sir Basil would not rest content until he had resigned his high office in protest. But, when the resignation did not come, even then, the severest of Sir Basil's critics attributed it not to a desire of grabbing on the part of the Finance Member making him stick to his office but to a high sense of duty and discipline that whatever the personal indignity and humiliation, the tradition of Government and Whitehall's united front should be kept up.

FINANCE MEMBER'S FALL.

But, when the Communique was issued that Sir Basil was going to Engand on a mission to discuss the Constitution of the Reserve Bank on the basis of a Shareholders' Bank, after all that had happened in the Assembly session at Simla, the scales fell off the peoples' eyes. But the fall of the Finance Member is so great that not even Sir Basil's friends have yet succeeded in revaluing the Finance Member. But, now that the new Bill has been published and evidently Government would, unless President Patel intervenes, ride rough-shod over all decencies of Parliamentary procedure, practice and courtesy, one has to seek for an explanation of the different moves of Government in the gain to Government. The question that needs answer is: why do Government ever think of upsetting all canons of Parliamentary procedure by merely introducing a new Bill without even waiting to withdraw the old Bill which after all is a formal motion. If Sir Basil is so confident that his revised Bill is substantially what the Assembly would approve of, why does not he trust the Assembly to allow him to withdraw the old Bill.

THE POSITION.

There seems to be no answer but some friends of Sir Basil are able to supply the answer which must be taken for what it is worth. One ground for Sir Basil's reported move it is said is that Sir Basil is overwhelmed by the realisation of the fact that he has no excuse whatsoever for all his retracing from the stand he took at Simla. If he allowed he motion for leave to withdaw the Bill to be debated, he would be unable to prevent the storm of indignation which would burst on his head followed by inuendos and accusations which he would not be able to meet and which would all be quite Parliamentary on a motion that the Bill before the Assembly be withdrawn. But what is relevant on a withdrawal motion, would not be relevant on points of order or in the discussion of the Bill, at least not to the same extent as in the other motion.

Then, the second reasoning is said to be:

The Madras Congress has called on the members of the Assembly to abstain from Legislatures except for the specific purpose of voting down the Committee to be appointed in connection with the Simon Commission and to oppose measures detrimental to the interests of the country. In the case of the new Reserve Bank Bill, Sir Basil has been told that by no stretch of imagination could the Congress Working Committee construe the Bill or the Shareholders' scheme so detrimental to the interests of the country as to require the Congress Pary to go into the Assembly to vote down the Bill 'en bloc'. The Congress Party can by participation in the discussion of the Bill, improve the Bill. But that the Congress mandate does not permit. But a motion for the withdrawal of the old Reserve Bank Bill comes undoubtedly under the purview of the Congress resolution. The motion for withdrawal would be categorically a measure detrimental to the interests of the country because it takes away from the country what the Government and the Assembly have jointly agreed to, and given the country in the shape of the State Bank which is a measure of great benefit. The Working Comimttee will have no alternative but to direct the Congress members to go into the Assembly to oppose tooth and nail any motion for the withdrawal of the present Bill.

BOYCOTT A BLESSING TO GOVT.

The fate of the Reserve Bank Bill entirely hangs on the decision of the Congress Party to attend or not to attend. If therefore, by manipulation the Government could so conduct the business relating to the Reserve Bank Bill that the Congress Party would feel that in order to conform to the letter if not the spirit of the Madras mandate, they must remain out that would exactly suit the Government and Sir Basil for one would heartily thank the boycott movement for bringing this about. This might seem to be unconstitutional unsporting and all that but these cosiderations do not weigh with Sir Basil. One has to look at what went on behind the scenes at Delhi on the ratio bill and at Simla on the Reserve Bank Bill to realise that no sense of niceties or decencies would prevent Sir Basil from getting what he wants.

It is the greatest pity that at this critical juncture, it is Sir Basil that is the leader of the House and not Sir Alexander Muddiman or Sir George Rainy. Sir Alexander was every inch a bureaucrat with his famous dictum that if the toad would live in the pond with the crocodile, it must make friends with the crocodile. But he was also a gentleman in the old fashioned sense. So is Sir George Rainy. Both are civilians of the average bureaucrat's type in regard to illiberal outlook but they value proprieties, nieeties and decencies of conduct both public and private. And they would, if confronted with the situation which confronts Sir Basil come to the Assembly, openly ask for leave to withdraw the Bill, fight the motion out squarely on the floor of the House and if defeated, compel the Viceroy to certify the Bill or to exercise his other extraordinary powers or decently accept their defeat and remain or resign and go. The Empire might go to pieces but they would stick to their notions and accepted notions of procedure. They have no admiration for Clive and Hastings though they admit that they built the Empire and it is what they think of Sir Basil, though they recognise his genius in financial manipulations. They think with awe of the mess that Hailey, a Civilian made and the neat way in which Sir Basil is managing.

CIVILIANS SICK OF SIR BASIL'S TACTICS.

It is possibly not so well-known in outside circles that Sir Basil is not persona grata with the Civilians. For one thing, there is much heart-burning because Sir Basil's right-hand man is not a Civilian but that brilliant young man from Madras Mr. V. K. Aravamuda Iyengar. For another, they loyally slaved like Trojans for Sir Basil over the ratio issue and there is somehow a feeling that Sir Basil has taken it all as but due to him and shown not much gratitude to his colleagues, instead he has begun, they say, to consider himself a financial Mussolini far superior to those around him. And lastly, in regard to the Reserve Bank Bill, the happenings behind the scenes all through, were so obnoxious to the civilian sense that one high-placed civilian told a prominent member of the Assembly: We are as much sick of the wire-pullings as you unofficials are. We might be autocrats, unimaginative and all that but you would never find a Civilian doing what Sir Basil does. He does not belong to our Order. He was after all only a permanent official in the Treasury with the smell of the Lombard Street about him. We would certify, promulgate ordinances but not stoop. You now understand why we civilians are so proud and zealous of our class and its privileges. What is this wretched Parliamentary life with Sir Basils and demogogue politicians bringing us to?

But, Sir Basil's term of office expires in a couple of months. As Sir Basil once said his passage is booked for 2nd April. But what about Lord Irwin? What does he really feel about it all? No one knows. His Excellency keeps counsel to himself.—Free Press.

REACTIONARY CIRCASSIANS HANGED

ATTEMPT ON TURKISH LEADERS' LIVES

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Constantinople.—Three members of the reactionary Circassian band who landed on Smyrna coast from Samos with the purpose of making attempts on the lives of the Turkish leaders at Angora were hanged at dawn on bridgehead at Stamboul before a crowd of sight-seers.—Reuter.

OFFERING HAND OF CO-OPERATION

PROPOSED STATUTORY COMMITTEE

LONDON, Jan. 18.

After the Conference, Mr. Bell, Secretary of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, stated that they had given the employers to understand that in no circumstances could they agree to consider the recommendation for increased hours and decreased wages, but they were prepared to co-operate in any effort to improve the trade. They had asked employers seriously to consider the elimination of the proposals regarding hours and wages and jointly request Government to establish a Statutory Committee with full powers to enquire into all factors of the cost of production. The Conference has adjourned to 3rd February.—Reuter's Special.

PIRATES JUMP OVERBOARD

ELEVEN SUSPECTS ARRESTED

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Hongkong.—The pirates jumped overboard when they failed to seize "Sannam Hoi." It is believed that the piracy was carried out by the discharged crew of "Sannam Hoi." Six pirates are believed to have been killed. Eleven suspects were arrested ashore.—Reuter.

VICEROY CALLED TO BE UMPIRE.

BURMAN PRINCE CHALLENGES EX-GOVERNOR FOR A DUEL

PRINCE LATTHAKKIN'S LETTER TO LORD IRWIN

RANGOON, Jan. 18.

The "Rangoon Maill" publishes copy of an interesting letter sent to Lord Irwin by Prince Latthakkin, the son-in-law of the King Thibaw, in the course of which the Prince asks the Viceroy to grant certain prayers in connection with the cremation and burial of his Royal parents-in-law, or in the alternative requests for his Excellency's permission to fight a duel with Sir Harcourt Butler, ex-Governor of Burma against whom the Prince has a number of grievances. The Viceroy has not only been requested to sanction the duel, but also to discharge the function of umpire. The letter is dated Springburn, Kalimpong, 12th December, 1927.—Free Press.

CONSPIRACY AND MISREPRESENTATION IN MOTOR TRADE

IMPORTANT DECISION IN KING'S BENCH.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

An important decision in favour of plaintiffs was given in the King's Bench by a special jury in a case in which a West End firm of motor traders sued three officials of the Motor Trade Association for damages for conspiracy and misrepresentation. It was alleged that the Association existed very largely to keep up prices of motor cars and if members or non-members sold a car below the "protected price" they were liable to be placed on a "stop list", the effect of which was that they could not be supplied with any goods because anyone not respecting the prohibition was himself liable to be stop-listed.

The Association was legally entitled to do this, but it was complained that they employed spies to discover if dealers could be tempted to break the rules. Defendants' agent in January, 1927, bought a car from the plaintiffs and paid 225 sterling protected price, but owing to his representations they agreed to waive the delivery charge, threw in the number plate and allowed him tax for the year totalling twelve sterling. The plaintiffs were hauled up before the Stop List Committee and ordered to pay £200 to the Association funds. The plaintiffs paid a hundred and then contested the legality of the fine. The jury awarded plaintiffs 132 sterling, the full amount of the claim.—Reuter's Special.

MR. AVARI IN JAIL.

HUNDRED DAYS' ARTIFICIAL FEEDING

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

It is now one hundred days that "General" Avari is artificially fed in Nagpur Jail. The C. P. Government is mum; so is Mr. Neogy. Let the authorities and their supporters refute these facts that (1) Avari has gone down in weight, (2) his condition is not free from danger, and (3) he is refused Khadi clothing, and is allowed to remain absolutely nude even in his present precarious state. When will vanity depart and sanity and humanity return to this bullish bureaucracy?—Free Press.

MR. MARDY JONES HELD BACK!

JAVA BAN ON BRITISH M. P.

"EMISSARY OF LEAGUE AGAINST OPPRESSION"?

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Singapore.—Mardy Jones, Labour member of the House of Commons, departed to-day on west-bound steamer.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Batavia.—Mardy Jones was not permitted to land in Java because he was alleged to be an emissary of League against Colonial Oppression. The Javanese Government has been notified by Dutch Government that no representative of that League, or whatever nationality, should be admitted into the country.—Reuter.

WILL BOMBAY MAKE HISTORY?

HARTAL ON ARRIVAL OF COMMISSION

PERPETUATION OF DOMINATION: ITS ONLY OBJECT

ENGLISHMAN CONDEMNS SIMON SHOW

To endorse the resolutions passed by the Madras Congress and the instructions issued by the Working Committee of the Congress as regards the boycott of the Simon Commission, a fairly attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Wednesday evening, Mr. J. B. Patel presiding. In his opening speech, the President advocated a complete "Hartal" in the city of Bombay on the day of the arrival of the Commission. The eyes of the world, he said, would be directed towards Bombay on the 3rd of February, when Bombay would be called upon to make Indian history. He was sure that Bombay would never fall below expectations.

IMPORTANCE OF CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

In a humorous yet convincing speech, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta explained to his hearers the importance of the resolutions passed by the Congress at Madras. Continuing he said that, in his opinion, the most important resolution passed by the Congress was about the nation's goal which was declared to be complete independence. He did not think that that resolution was second to any other resolution passed by the Congress so far. People abroad could not understand the mentality of India when Indian politicians over-emphasised the necessity of India's maintaining the British connection. The anxiety about the British connection, he remarked, must be for Great Britain and in no case for India. The world would now understand that India was serious and Indians meant business. Everybody would rejoice at the fact that the Congress stood clearly and unequivocally for one goal, and one alone, which was the goal of every self-respecting nation.

FIRST GENUINE STEP.

The next important resolution, Mr. Jamnadas proceeded, was about the Hindu-Muslim unity. He knew that the resolution was not all that could be desired, but he regarded that resolution as the first genuine step towards the restoration of communal concord. The real goal in that direction would, according to him, be that there should be no distinction so far as the political status was concerned, whether a man followed Krishna, Mohamad, Zoroaster, or any other prophet. Their duty was to allow those prophets to rest in peace. The foundation laid at Madras was only a beginning, but the speaker knew that very soon a time would come when no Indian, be he a Hindu or Muslim, would be debarred from national service on account of his religion.

BOOK THAT REQUIRES IMMEDIATE BURNING.

Coming to the boycott of the Simon Commission, the speaker said that quite naturally, for the next few days, the question of boycott was going to be the burning question of the day. He hoped that the citizens of Bombay would realise the responsibility that was lying on their heads. Let the "Johukums" approach the Commission on bended knees, but all self-respecting Indians had to keep themselves entirely aloof from that insulting Commission. Continuing Mr. Jamnadas said he had heard that one of the aspirants for birthday honours was going to arrange a garden party in honour of the Commission. He was not sorry for it, as he knew that there were Indians in India who would sign away the liberty of the country for eternity if they could get some little favour at the hands of the Government. Earl Winterton had said in Parliament, the speaker went on, that six millions of depressed classes people were not going to boycott the Commission because they knew that it was in their interest. He would be too sorry, he said, if the depressed classes really subscribed to Earl Winterton's view. He had heard the reports that some depressed classes people had at some place in Maharashtra burnt the "Manusmriti." He had no grudge against the action of theirs if it was inspired by the genuine belief that "Manusmriti" was a scripture that put one class of Hindus against the other. But in his opinion if there was any book which deserved to be burnt immediately and by every self-respecting Indian it was the Government of India Act of 1919. (Applause.)

SILLY ARGUMENT.

Dealing with the arguments which were advanced in support of the purely Parliamentary Commission, Mr. Jamnadas observed that the first and the foremost argument was that no prejudiced judge should be appointed on the Commission. He would like to ask the Englishmen whether they were all unprejudiced when they sat on their Commissions to decide the "Home" affairs. There were several questions even in England, the speaker began, on which opinion was very sharply divided. There was a great difference of opinion among Englishmen whether their women should wear short skirts or long ones. Suppose a Commission was to be appointed to decide that question could they find any man at "Home" who would be called an unprejudiced judge? Would they, in that case, call an all-Indian Commission or all Russian Commission to settle the point? It was a silly argument, he added, that the Englishmen would act as unbiassed judges in matters connected with India.

DUTY OF CONGRESSMEN.

Speaking on the duty of Congressmen in the various Legislatures, Mr. Jamnadas hoped that they would obey the Congress resolution in spirit and substance. He, at any rate was determined and pledged to stand by the Congress resolution, no matter what consequences would follow. It was the duty of the Congressmen in Councils not to attend the meetings of the Councils except for preventing the formation of the Committees. They should go to the Councils only with a view to make the boycott effective.

THE ONLY ONE CONCLUSION.

Maulana Shaukat Ali who followed made a very stirring speech. He had not, he said, spoken much on the boycott of the Commission. The reasons were obvious and they all knew them. It was for those friends who had big expectations about Great Britain to come to the public with a confession that they had been utterly disillusioned. He had never any expectations and consequently there could not have been any disillusionment.

CONTRIBUTION OF MUSLIMS.

Touching the question of Commission, the Maulana went on to say, that the Englishmen were counting upon the Muslims for the success of their scheme but he was glad that the advanced guard of the Muslims was wide awake. He could prove it by illustrations, he said, that in all the national struggles that took place in India so far, the Muslims were behind no other community. They were always in the vanguard of the fight. It could not be denied that the Muslims, throwing their lot with the rest of their countrymen, had brought the good will of the whole Muslim world towards the movement of India's national emancipation. To him, he added, the Commission was a veritable godsend. It was that Commission which had brought all political parties on a common national platform. In the absence of such a commission who would have ever imagined that men like Mr. Mahamad Ali Jinnah, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ali Imam and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad would have talked the language of extreme nationalists?

Incidentally referring to Miss Mayo's "Mother India" the Maulana said he was not at all sorry because the authoress had likened his appearance to the picture of a freebooter. He wondered whether she liked his looks. (Laughter). Proceeding the Maulana dwelt at some length on the independence resolution passed by the Congress. "I refuse to die" he said, "unless I see India free with my own eyes."

"HARAM" TO HELP ENGLAND.

Referring to the "hartal" which the city was going to observe, Maulana Shaukat Ali hoped that Bombay would give the Commission a very hot reception. It was customary with the city he went on to say to rise late but he was sure that on the day of the arrival of the Commission they would rise a little earlier and would by their demonstration convince Sir John Simon and his colleagues that the Commission was absolutely unwelcome to them. The speaker then went on to discuss the record of England in connection with the Muslims of the world. Who had, he asked, deprived the Muslim Princes in India of their territories? It was certainly not the Hindus but the Englishmen. Who had swallowed Egypt and Soudan? Who had tried to swallow even Afghanistan? Who had given Syria as a bribe to France, Who was responsible for giving over Tripoli to Italy? It was England and England alone. What on earth would induce a selfrespecting Mussalman to go to England on bended knees and offer to help her?

CRISIS IN NATIONAL LIFE.

Mr. P. Spratt who was given an ovation by the audience opined that a crisis had come in the affairs of India. An occasion had come which would shake the British Empire to its very foundation. The speaker then analysed the reasons why politics in India had come to a standstill during the last five years. He criticised the Congress for having laid too much emphasis on the Council programme in the past. The Commission was, in his opinion, coming to India not to

(Continued on page 8.)

"NEGLIGENCE OF RATE-PAYERS' INTERESTS"

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS

"UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF ACCOUNTS"

In the course of a communique on the Annual Report of the Local Audit Department for the year 1925-26, the Director of Information, Bombay, says:—

The Annual Report of the Local Audit Department for the year 1925-26 refers to the irregularities in the administration of Local Funds, particularly with reference to inadequacy of action taken on audit notes, bad finance, arrears of dues, non-observance of Government orders, non-observance of the provisions of Local Acts and Municipal Bye-laws, irregularities in expenditure and negligence of ratepayers' interests.

Five years ago Government laid down as a principle that the cost of general and special conservancy should be fully met from the proceeds of sanitary cesses. This principle, the Examiner points out, has not been followed by a large number of Municipalities. "Whatever justification there might be for the unwillingness of the Boards to balance general conservancy receipts and expenditure there should be no hesitation on the part of the Boards in balancing special conservancy receipts and expenditure." Although Government have laid down that the proceeds of the Pilgrim Tax should be utilised solely for the benefit of the pilgrims, there have been instances where items of expenditure not connected with the welfare of the pilgrims have been debited at Pandharpur to the Pilgrim Tax Fund. To avoid such appropriations the Examiner suggests that the Pilgrim Tax should be separately funded in the treasury to be operated upon by the President of the Municipality and an officer appointed for the purpose. This suggestion is under the consideration of Government.

RATE-PAYERS' INTERESTS NEGLECTED.

The report also points out that assessment registers are, generally speaking, not prepared in time and uthenticated before the commencement of the year. Negligence of the interest of rate-payers is noticed in various directions. In one case a councillor got his land filled in with earth that was being collected for a municipal road nearby. The Municipality thereupon passed a resolution that he should be disqualified for his habitual misappropriation of municipal materials and taking undue advantages of his position as municipal councillor. But the resolution was subsequently cancelled by the Municipality and the papers filed. A large number of Municipalities have failed to keep separate accounts for receipts from toll and wheel tax which, under Government orders are to be earmarked for expenditure on roads.

GOVERNMENT TO SPECIFY METHODS.

In reviewing the report Government have asked the Commissioners and Collectors to draw the attention of the Municipalities to the defects disclosed in the report and impress on them the necessity for remedying them. The Collectors have been specially instructed to impress upon the Municipalities the necessity of reducing arrears. "The unsatisfactory condition of the accounts of general and special conservancy receipts and expenditure in many Municipalities reveals the need of close supervision on the part of the authorities concerned."

WILL BOMBAY MAKE HISTORY?

(Continued from page 7).

consider how long it was possible for England to keep India under her yoke as Mr. Jamnadas imagined, but it was coming to India with the only intention to devise measures to keep India permanently under British domination. He advised Indians to seize this opportunity of the Commission and start a tremendous agitation in the country for gaining their rights.

Mr. Ginwalla who spoke next, said if Mahatma Gandhi could not subscribe to the resolution of independence, he would in all humility, ask the Mahatma to step aside and leave the political movement to th younger generation. Speaking personally, he asserted that he was prepared to subscribe to only one principle and that was the principle of self-determination.

PLANS FOR HARTAL.

Messrs. Nimkar and Joglekar who spoke last apprised the audience of the plans they had devised in order to make the Hartal a successful one. Organisations of youths, women and and workers were going to be created to work in collaboration and make the hartal effective.

[illegible] thanks to the chair [illegible] the proceedings to 3 a.m.

POONA SEDITION CASE

NO COUNSEL FOR ACCUSED.

DEO AND HAROLIKAR GET 2 YEARS R. I.

POONA, Jan. 17.

The Court hall was crowded today when the trial of Shankar Dattatraya Deo and Venkatesh Bhavani Harolikar, editor, and printer and publisher respectively of "Swaraj," a local Marathi weekly, commenced before Mr. A. C. Wild Sessions Judge, Poona on charges of waging war against King and sedition (121 and 124-A I. P. C.). As the charge under 121 carried a sentence of capital punishment a pauper pleader was offered by Government but both the accused declined the offer and were undefended. After the jury was empanelled, Mr. Bunter the Public Prosecutor in his opening address, read out certain extracts from the article in the "Swaraj" which were held objectionable. The article was written by Deo, and Harolikar printed and published it. The title of the article was "Dharmayuddha Kara" (at least wage religious war) and commenced with a Sanskrit sloka from the Mahabharat stating "The king who does not protect his subjects after saying 'I will protect you,' should, after uniting be killed like a rabid and diseased dog."

In his address to the jury, Mr. Bunter said that regarding the statement of the accused that he was a non-violet noncooperator the accused's written statement and references to English history showed that he advocated force. Mr. Deo said he had nothing to say to the jury.

The Judge then summed up the case to the jury. The jury retired for half an hour and returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty under sec. 121 in respect of both the accused, and an unanimous verdict of guilty under sec 124 A in respect of both. The Judge agreeing with the jury acquitted both the accused under sec 121 and sentenced them to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years each under sec 124 A.

Deo was a member of the All-India Congress Committee and Secretary of the Young Nationalist League in Poona one of the staunch followers of Mr. Gandhi in Maharashtra.—A. P.

ECHO OF ORDINANCE ARRESTS

"STATESMAN" DEFAMATION CASE APPEAL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The appeal preferred by Mr. Subhas Chunder Bose against the judgment of Mr. Justice Buckland dismissing the suit brought by him against Messrs. R. Knight and Sons, proprietors of the "Statesman" newspaper claiming Rs. 100,000 by way of damages in consequence of an alleged defamatory article published in that paper, came on for hearing to-day before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice C. C. Ghosh.

The plaintiff Subhas who was the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation was arrested on 25th October 1924 under the Bengal Regulation III. Lord Lytton the then Governor of Bengal in a speech delivered at Malda on 24th November vindicated the policy of Government in connection with the series of arrests which had taken place in Bengal. The "Statesman" published the Governor's speech the following day and the next day published an article which was the subject matter of the suit. The article stated, "Government have evidence collected which has satisfied them and satisfied a former Lord Chief Justice of England that every single man arrested is a member of a terrorist organisation. Subhas Chunder Bose was arrested under the Bengal Regulation and therefore evidence regarding his complicity has had to pass the trained legal scrutiny of the Viceroy. It is no doubt disconcerting for Mr. C. R. Das that his right-hand man has been arrested, but if the directing brain of a terrorist organisation was also the right-hand man of Mr. Das and of the Swarajist Party so much the worse for the Swarajist Party."

"HIGHLY DEFAMATORY."

The plaintiff alleged that the article was a highly defamatory one and the defence was that it was a fair comment upon a matter of public interest and that the article was privileged. Mr. Justice Buckland, who heard the case, decided in favour of the defendants.

The hearing is proceeding.—A.P.

LAHORE EDITOR ARRESTED.

POLICE RAID IN "ZAMINDAR" OFFICE

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

Maulana Akhtarali Khan, editor of the "Zamindar" was arrested to-day under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code and was asked to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 50,000. The police searched the "Zaminidar" office and took away a number of papers.—A.P.

DELHI-WHITEHALL CORRESPONDENCE

SIR P. C. SETHNA'S MOVE IN COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

Sir Phiroze Sethna has tabled a resolution in the Council of State urging the publication of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on th subject of the Statutory Commission.—A. P.

OIL WOR AND ITS EFFECTS

RELIEF TO INDIAN CONSUMERS

WILL STOCKS AND SHARES BE AFFECTED?

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

The Oil war and its repercussions on the Indian market, both in regard to oil itself as well as oil stocks and shares are being keenly discussed in Indian business circles. The consensus of opinion is that Indian public as a whole stands to gain by the oil war and that the Government should scrupulously avoid interfering in the war between the two oil groups. It is believed that representations have already been made to authorities on behalf of the British oil companies in India that they need protection against unfair competition. Opinion in Indian business circles is that firstly there is no special element in the oil war calling for Government interference. The outcry about the Standard Oil Company importing Russian oil has no value since the other rival group had not hesitated to use the Russian Oil itself according to the statement published by the Standard Oil Company.

NO LOSS TO INDIAN CONSUMER.

Further, all the Oil Companies in India are mainly British concerns and if as a result of the Oil war there is any reduction in the huge profits which they usually make at the expense of the Indian consumer is reduced there will be no real loss suffered by the country. The British Oil Companies whose dividends are in the neighbourhood of or even in excess of hundred per cent would not be much worse for a little reduced profit while as a consequence of the rate-war that has just begun the consumer of oil who is Indian all through will benefit to the extent of over Rs. 4 crores per year. Kerosene it is pointed out is an article in universal use as salt and a reduction in its incidents of over Rs. 4 crores for the whole country would be a great relief in these hard times.—Free Press.

ROYAL DUTCH CO. ON WAR PATH

FIGHTING STANDARD OIL CO. AGAINST "RUSSIAN STOLEN GOODS"

New York.—The oil controversy has been carried a stage further by a categorical statement issued by the American spokesman of the Royal Dutch Company declaring that the Royal Dutch Company intends to fight the Standard Oil in any country to which the latter ships "Russian stolen goods."—Reuter.

ESPIONAGE TRIAL

ADMISSIONS OF ACCUSED

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The press and the public were excluded from the Court when the tril of McCartney and Hansen was resumed and secret witnesses were examined. Private documents shown to the jury included McCartney's alleged questionnaire, dealing with the air force plans obviously drawn up by foreign military experts, and a detailed report on tank-corps manoeuvres found in his room. A book of expenses was also found showing an entry "Monkland fifty sterling."

McCartney, giving evidence, acknowledged that he had written for Communist papers. He admitted that he was imprisoned in 1926 for shop-breaking.

Hansen, who is a German, admitted in cross-examination that he had been the editor of a Communist paper in the Ruhr, although in his main evidence he denied that he was either a Communist or Bolshevik.—Reuter's Special.

TRUMPH OF COMMUNISM

M. TROTSKY'S PREDICTION

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Berlin.—According to the "Berliner Tageblatt's" Moscow correspondent Trotsky has left for Wjerny. Interviewed before his departure he appeared to be indifferent to his personal fate. He said that the world revolution was now making progress for the first time since 1923, and predicted a general movement in the various countries of Europe towards social democracy from which Communism would finally gain. He was uncertain whether the Labour Government in England with liberal tendencies would desire closer relations with Russia.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST ORGANISATION IN KOVNO

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Kovno.—Many arrests have been effected in connection with the discovery of Communist organisation.—Reuter.

VICTIMS OF CHINESE PIRACY

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Hongkong.—The Chinese West River steamer "Saanam Hoi" has arrived here with the bodies of the chief officer, Hugh Conway, and two Indian guards who were shot dead by the pirates on the West River. Two other Indians were wounded. Reuter.

LATE DR. STEPHEN

PRINCELY LEGACY FOR CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The Free Press understands that the late Dr. Stephen, the renowned philosopher and eductionist, has left Government securities worth Rs. 25,700 for the promotion of post-graduate studies in Arts of the Calcutta University and the gift has been accepted gratefully by the Senate.—Free Press.

GOVT. BUSINESS IN C. P. COUNCIL

EASY TIME IN SWARAJIST ABSENCE

NAGPUR, Jan. 18.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembled this noon, the Swarajist members being again absent. After interpellations, which took only ten minutes, the Council took up the remaining Government business. Supplementary demands for grants were presented and all the demands numbering eight were voted by the Council without any discussion. This took another ten minutes. The President then presented the report of the Select Committee on amendments to Standing Orders. The Hon. Mr. Tambe moved an amendment to delete the clause inserted by the Select Committee to give power to the President to interfere with the order of Government business on the requisition of ten members. The amendment was rejected by the House. Two more amendments moved by the Hon. Mr. Tambe were similarly rejected. Various other amendments were then put to vote and carried. The Council rose at 2-15 p.m.—A.P.

BIHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL ADJOURNED

PANA, Jan. 18.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council adjourned till to-morrow after a brief sitting lasting about an hour. A number of resolutions standing in the names of Congress members lapsed owing to their non attendance.—A. P.

EGYPTO-BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS

WAFD LEADER'S PLAINSPEAKING

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Cairo.—Sarwat Pasha, in an interview, denied "El Mokattam's statement regarding the Egypto-British negotiations. Sarwat Pasha said that he expected the Egypto-British conversations to terminate before 31st January.

Mustapha Pasha Nahas, the Wafd leader, said that there could be no possibility of an agreement if it was true that Britain insisted on the retention of troops at Cairo.—Reuter.

"El Mokattam's statement referred to above was wired by Reuter from Cairo on 13th instant as under:—

"The newspaper "El Mokattam" says it learns from well-informed circles that an agreement has been reached on all points discussed since Sarwat Pasha's return, except on two fundamental questions, namely, the transfer of British troops from Cairo to the eastern side of the Canal and the question of the Sudan."

A STROKE OF GENIUS

COOLIDGE'S VISIT TO HAVANA

FAVOURABLE U. S. PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Jan. 17.

President Coolidge's address at Havana is commented on by the British Press rather for its omissions than what was included in the speech. It is pointed out that the speech made no reference to Nicaragua and Mexico.

New York.—President Coolidge's visit to Havana in person seems to have been a stroke of genius. Even the opposition press is conscious of the goodwill evoked by the President's presence which infected the Conference. For instance the "New York World," which is usually hostile to the administration, describes the address as an "unusually ardent plea for friendship and understanding."—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS

FORMATION OF EUROPEAN UNIONS URGED

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Paris.—The formation of European economic unions is urged by the French press in examining President Coolidge's speech. The "Gaulois" says that this is the only method of defending weakness; and the scattered condition of European peoples against the hegemony of Washington.

The "Petit Journal" declares that if Europe wants to live it must be capable of formulating and obtaining respect for its own Monroe doctrine within the frame work of the engagements undertaken at Geneva. Mr. Pertinax, writing in "Le Matin," considers that President Coolidge's address was more worthy of a Baptist chapel than a diplomatic gathering.—Reuter's Special.

ARDUOUS TASK BEFORE SIR JOHN.

COMMENT OF "DAILY NEWS"

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The "Daily News" commenting on Sir John Simon's retirement from the bar says that had the fortunes of Liberalism been brilliant in these years as Sir John Simon's public career he would almost certainly have become a Liberal Prime Minister. The task before him is harder than that which most Prime Ministers were required to face. Sir John Simon's cool temper and penetrating intellect are probably precisely the qualities most needed for his task in India. It will be rash optimism to say that he will certainly succeed; but it is probably no exaggeration to say that if he fails no one else could have succeeded.—Reuter.

SIMON SEVEN TO VISIT MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

It is expected that the Simon Commission will arrive in Madras about the middle of February and stay on for a fortnight.—Free Press.

VISCOUNCT BURNHAM FETED

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman of Reuter's gave a luncheon, to-day, at Claridge's, in honour of Viscount Burnham, who leaves for India on the 19th January, as a member of the Statutory Commission. The guests included the Secretary of State for India, the American Ambassador, the Swedish Minister, Viscount Cecil, Lord Somerleyton, Lord Riddell, the High Commissioner for India, the High Commissioner for South Africa, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Major Honourable J. J. Astor, Sir Francis Hamphreys, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Robert Bruce, Sir John Reith, Mr. Wickham Steed, Mr. John Walter, Mr. H. A. Gwynne, and a number of others. Sir Roderick proposed Lord Burnham's health and was supported in a eulogistic speech by Lord Birkenhead.—Reuter.

ITALY OCCUPIES EASTERN LIBIA

TERRITORIAL UNION OF TWO COLONIES

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Rome.—As a result of Italian military operations in the Cyrenaica region, Eastern Libia will be completely occupied and organised militarily, thus ensuring territorial union of the two colonies, Benghazi and Tripoli. The rebellious Magarba tribesmen have been driven south, in disorder, leaving a hundred persons dead and 400 prisoners, besides many thousands of sheep and camels and much other property. The Italian Air Force participated in the operations, in which nine Italians were killed and 14 wounded.—Reuter.

ENTOMBED MEN RESCUED

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Shappton (Pennsylvania).—The nine entombed men have been rescued.—Reuter.

EX-MAHARAJAH'S INDIGNATION

MARRIAGE NOT TO BE ABANDONED

PROTEST AGAINST "IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENTS"

Indignant protest against the publication of irresponsible statements about the plans of the ex-Maharaja of Indore regarding his marriage with Miss Miller, was raised by Mr. Abdur Rashid, the Secretary of the ex-Maharaja, who along with Captain Barade arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning by the Madras Mail "en route" to Indore.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Rashid emphatically denied the report that the proposed marriage might not come off. He had no apprehensions about the performance of the marriage, and he assured the press representative that the rumours about the opposition to the marriage were like all other rumours unfounded.

Mr. Rashid stated that the ex-Maharaja and Miss Miller would reach Burwaha Palace near Indore in the course of the next few days—in fact as soon as the health of the ex-Maharaja permitted. Miss Miller, he stated, would be initiated into Hinduism there, and then she would be married to Sir Tukoji Rao. For the last few days Miss Miller had shown great concern for the health of the ex-Maharaja who was still indisposed and who would take a few days more to completely recover.

Concluding, Mr. Rashid expressed great surprise at the tendency of the pressmen in Madras and Bombay to publish and give currency to irresponsible and unfounded reports simply with a view to create sensation.

MISS MILLER DETERMINED.

Further information that could be gathered indicates that the fact that all his calculations, in spite of careful planning, have been upset, has sorely put the ex-Maharaja on his mettle and provoked him to a still stiffer attitude.

Equally determined is Miss Miller to face the hostile circumstances that have now arisen and proceed with her dream of becoming the "Rance" of an Indian Raja". She is prepared to stand by Tukoji Rao through thick and thin. They are still staying at the Grand Hotel, Nuwara Eliya, where the Ex-Maharaja is lying ill.

Mr. Rashid is now proceeding to Indore presumably to have another try at creating a favourable atmosphere for Tukoji Rao.

THE INDORE ROMANCE AND SHUDDHI MOVEMENT

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The publication of the news that the Ex-Maharaja of Indore with both his wives living is about to marry for the third time Miss Nancy Millar an American young lady after converting her to Hinduism through the help or instrumentality of either the Shuddhi movement (Arya Samaja) or the Hindu Missionary Society, raises a very important point viz., whether a marriage contracted under the peculiar circumstances of the case which thanks to the Press, are now a matter of common knowledge will be valid and legal. This point ought to receive the very serious consideration of those interested in these movements. The Shuddhi movement interpreted correctly means to my mind the purification of persons who have subjected themselves to the impurity of deserting the Hindu faith and embracing another faith. The main idea underlying the movement is to reconvert or welcome or receive back into the fold of Hinduism persons who were converted into another religion. As it is, in this present instance the Shuddhi movement is sought to be made a tool for the purpose of contracting a marriage which in the European Countries will be invalid. It appears to be a matter of convenience, not of religious conviction. The question thus naturally arises whether a marriage contracted by these parties is legal according to Hindu Law or any law of the land and it will be a great service done to the Hindu Society if one of your numerous readers versed in law will throw some light on this important question.—Yours etc.

SHUDDIST."

FUTURE PROGRAMME STILL UNCERTAIN

COLOMBO, Jan. 18

The movements of the ex-Maharaja of Indore and Miss Miller in the immediate future are still uncertain. A report was current here yesterday that Miss Miller had booked accommodation in a leading Colombo hotel but enquiries revealed that such is not the case, Miss Miller being still at Nuwara Eliya.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended a dinner of the Fellows of the College of Physician and Surgeons at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday.

Lady Wilson attended the Girls' Friendly Society Ball at the Ladies' Gymkhana on Wednesday.

INDIAN JOCKEY THROWN FROM HORSE

SERIOUS ACCIDENT MARS WEDNESDAY'S RACES

ELTONEAN FIGURES IN DEAD HEAT AGAIN

Yesterday's mid-week fixture was poorly attended and perhaps it was just as well for it was a disastrous experience for most people. Backers had nothing like the luck of the earlier meeting and were on a run of losers almost throughout the afternoon.

The sport was marred by another tragedy. Purtoosingh the dashing Indian jockey, was thrown in the race for the Croxteth Handicap and sustained a compound fracture of the left leg as a result. It will be many months before he is well again. By a strange coincidence, the accident took place in the same spot as the one which saw Morris and M. Hoyt put out of commission earlier in the season. It does seem that the Course is not quite safe hereabouts.

Eltonian continued his winning way and in the opinion of most people was thought to have comfortably won the Doncaster Plate. The judge's verdict, a Dead-Heat, came as a surprise.

Perhaps the greatest blow to backers was Modesty's failure in the Croxteth Handicap. Mr. Chinoy's filly looked the greatest certainty of the day and her failure was unaccountable. Spackman's riding tactics in this event were hardly commendable. One wonders what was his object in holding the filly on cheek when she was one of the best away from the barrier.

Backers made an inauspicious beginning for Roulette, the first favourite in Division I of the Bellasis Plate failed to figure in the money. Waterloo, a well-backed candidate had all the bad luck in thet race as after a bad start, he came the longest way round to be within an inch of victory. To most people on the stand, it appeared that the Kolhapur grey had safely held the challenge of the fast finishing Alder II, ridden by Ahmed Ali, but the judge decreed otherwise. Wazir had firm handling from Bowley and accounted for the others. The new-comer, Golden Ball, much fancied in this field, ran prominently for a part of the journey. He is certainly speedy.

An even money favourite Avar made light of the opposition in Division II. From the distance he had the others on the stretch. Vibgyor and Mukden filled the other important placings. Company who has developed bad tendencies, refused to start and took no part in the race.

In the disappointing field for the Croxteth Handicap, only two were backed Modesty was an even money chance and Arlette with Morris astride at "threes." Modesty gave an inglorious display. One of the best away, the favourite, early settled in the rear and her jockey never gave her a chance to stride along. Arlette, with good handling from Morris, who made his first appearance in the saddle since his unfortunate accident at the first meeting, cleverly held the Monk and Vikramasinha. There was a minor tragedy here. Correspondent stumbled in front of the stands and threw his jockey Purtoosingh who, it transpired, broke a leg as result.

Yet, another favourite went west when Khalil Beg failed to account for Noman and White Silk in Division III of the Bellasis Plate. Mr. Sulleman's four-year old was slowly away, but was soon amongst the field. In the straight, Barnett gave him every assistance but he was not good enough. White Silk looked like prevailing, but went under to the strong late challenge of Noman who came right through to score comfortably.

Several horses were well backed in the Rockhampton Plate, but the first position in the betting was held by Thaxted. In a nice race, Poor Seats outpointed the tightly weighted Brannockstown who had everything beaten for six furlongs. Thaxted was again baulked for a passage, but had he been speedy enough, should have won in spite of this disadvantage.

There was another upset in the Mahim Plate, Division II for the well favoured Anwar was again among the beaten brigade. Victory belonged to Some Surprise who has never been too generous. He was evidently in the mood to gallop yesterday and won with some degree of comfort from Bucknell and Rehearsal. Anwar raced at the head of the field in his usual fashion but could not sustain his effort and fell right away in the last furlong.

Eltonian continued a winning sequence by capturing the Doncaster Plate but he was again destined to share the spoils with another. Restoration who was receiving fifteen pounds, came up with a great rattle to dead-heat with Mr. Vivian's speedy gelding in the last stride. Defend got away well behind the other and it was early obvious that his chances were slander. Weight again told its tale on Leinster Wonder on whom Morris could not put in his usual vigorous finish.

Another beaten favourite in Cog-A-L'-Ane added to the woe of backers iin the Ayrshire Plate. However, Mr. Wadia's four-year old ran gamely under a big weight, and lost to the smart P's and Q's very highly weighted and ridden to the best advantage by C. Hoyt. Riverine suffered at the start but galloped on in game fashion to take a third placing. The well backed Casino was prominent for a part of the journey and is a horse worth following.

An exciting finish for Division I of the Mahim Plate saw Mansoor Beg land the sports at the expense of Maneck Beg, and Jodi Arab Prince raced on his own until the distance but the field closed on him and the final furlong was desperately contested, Obaid pulling out the bit extra to win on Mansoor Beg.

Details:—

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500 second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Mohsin bin Hassan's ALDER II. 8-0, Ahmed Ali 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's WATERLOO II. 8-10, Herbert 2
Mr. R. A. Irani's WAZIR, 8-6 (car. 8-9) Bowley 6
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's VARIETY, 9-2, Ashwood 4

Also Ran:—Valentino 8-13, Mooharib 8-10, Raja II 8-10, Mubarak II 8-9, Shylock 8-9, Chaldean 8-9, Roulette 8-8, Golden Ball 817, Khurshed 8-6, Sure 8-6, Demisk 8-6, Hamid Beg 8-6, Golden Sun 8-4, Lucky Boy 8-0.

Not Run: Prince Jehan 8-6.

The Race:—Waterloo and Golden Sun moved out slowly. Golden Ball made the running from Sure, Shylock, Luck Boy and Wazir. Waterloo caught up the field and raced in the bunch past the fourth furlong. Turning into the straight Golden Ball retired. Waterloo drew out of the bunch and looked an easy winner but Alder II collared him near home and just won. Wazir was a late third.

Won by short head; 1 length; head.
Time:—1 min. 25 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 312 for win and Rs. 73, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 43 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 201 for win, and Rs. 31-8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 17-8 for places.
Favourite: Roulette.
Winner trained by Abdul Wahid.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Mahomed Jeweser's AVAR, 8-11, A. K. Obaid 1
H H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIBGYOR, 8-6, R. Stokes 2
Mr. Eve's MUKDEN. 9-4, C. Hoyt .. 3
Mr. Mahomed Chalebi's FALFOOL, 8-6 Khalil 4

Also Ran: Badia 8-12, Company 8-12, Budder 8-10, Namoos 8-10, Hilal 8-9, Rockfeller 8-6, Firat 8-6 (carr. 8-7), Sadoola 8-5, Black Knight 8-3, Nassrat 8-2, Najee 8-1, Jawa 7-10 (carr. 7-13).

Not Run: Terror 8-9, Murtaban 8-1. Good Surprise 7-13.

The Race:—Company whipped round and took no part in the race. Namoos led from Budder, Vibgyor and Avar. Badia headed the rest. Black Knight brought up the rear. There was no change in this order until well into the straight where Avar drew out and won on a tight run from Vibgyor.

Won by 4 lengths; short head; 2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 24 3|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 18 for win, and Rs. 12-8, Rs. 17, and Rs. 25-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 10-8 for win, and Rs. 7, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12-8 for places.
Favourite: Avar.
Winner trained by Syed Saleh.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses that have not won a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over or flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over after January 1st, 1927.

Mr. V. Rosenthal's ARLETTE, 8-12, Morris 1
Mr. Eve's THE MONK, 9-10, C. Hoyt 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIKRAM SINHA 6-11 (car. 6-13) Rankin 3
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's CHARENA, 7-2, (car. 7-4) H. McQuade 4

Also Ran: Modesty 8-2, Co-Respondent 7-4.

Not Run: Shanawaz 6-8.

The Race:—Modesty got a flying start but early retired into the rear. Vikramsinha, led from Arlette, Co-respondent and the Monk. Arlette assumed command in the straight and just held the Monk. Co-respondent, who was racing prominently came down opposite the stands bringing Purtoosing down heavily.

Won by head; 5 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 16 4|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 38-8 for win, and Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 31-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 22 for win, and Rs. 11-8 and Rs 16 for places.
Favourite: Modesty.
Winner trained by Major A. W. Mobony.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's NOMAN, 8-9, Bowley 1
Mr. A. R. Taha's WHITE SILK, 8-13, Townsend 2
Mr. Ebrahim Sulleman's KHALIL BEG, 8-13, Barnett 3
Mr. N. Ardeshir and Aga Cumberally's SAIFULZAMAN, 8-12 Khalil 4

Also Ran: Koko 9-2, Tientsin 8-13, Apples 8-13, Garibaldi 8-13, Gooliab 8-10, Agab 8-10, Royal 8-8, Bay Ronald 8-7, Itihad 8-6 (carr. 8-8), Yannathan 8-6.

Not Run: Krushan II 9-2, Rajeb 8-10, Shandra 7-5, Maroosh 8-6, Orange Prince 8-3.

The Race:—Agab set the pace to Itihad, White Silk, Apples and Gooliab. Khalil Beg was the last away but soon raced in the bunch. Swinging into the straight, White Silk assumed command and looked like scoring easily until collared by Noman who won comfortably. Khalil Beg was a poor third.

Won by 1|2 lengh; 2 lengths; 1 1|2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 24 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 103-8 for win and Rs. 21, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 14-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 62-8 for win and Rs. 11, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 7 for places.
Favourite: Khalil Beg.
Winner trained by L. H. Hevitt.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr. J. Reynold's POOR SCATS 9-8, C. Hoyt 1
Mr. V. Rosenthal and Major H. de N. Lucas' BRANNOCKSTOWN, 7-4, McQuade 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's THAXTED, 9-0, Barnett 3
Mr. J. A. Wadia's ROYAL GEM, 8-6, Spackman 4

Also Ran: Scottish Flag 9-6, Golden Wattle 8-13, Beaver Puff 8-13, Stormont 8-11, Bonaparte 8-9, Quatre Bras 7-13, Meena 7-11, Jubilant 7-4.

Not Run: Golden Shadow 6-12.

The Race:—Quatre Bras was badly left. The rest of the field got away well and for a time they raced in a bunch. Then Brannockstown showed out from Beaver Puff, Golden Wattle, Thaxted and Scottish Flag. At "five" Jubilant was in front of Beaver Puff, Brannockstown, Golden Wattle, Thaxted and Scottish Flag with Poor Seats handy. Up the straight Brannockstown came to the front but Poor Seats quickly collared her to win easily. Thaxted was baulked in his run and could only manage a third.

Won by 3|4 lengths; 3|4 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 28 4|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 65 for win, and Rs. 22-8, Rs. 44 and Rs. 17-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 35 for win and Rs. 11, Rs. 16 and Rs. 8-8 for places.
Favourite: Thaxted.
Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Eve's SOME SURPRISE, 8-4, C. Hoyt 1
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's BUCKNELL, 8-12, Howell 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REHEARSAL, 8-13 Bowley 3
Mr. S. Mahalla's TAIMURLUNG, 9-0, H. McQuade 4

Also Ran: Rarity 8-12, Lucky Star 8-11, Anwar 8-8, Najian 8-6, Arabian Star 8-2, Selman 8-1, Gosub 8-0, Jalmood 8-0.

Not Run: Mutashar 8-13.

The Race:—A level start saw Gosub lead for a space. Then Anwar made play from Najian, Bucknell, Lucky Star and Some Surprise. Anwar was done with as they entered the straight. Some Surprise drew out off the bunch and easily accounted for Bucknell. Rearhearsal just lated out in front of Taimurlung.

Won by 1 length; 3|4 length; 1|2 length.
Time:—1 min. 51 2|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 97 for win, and Rs. 30, Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 25 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 80-8 for win, and Rs. 23-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 15 for places.
Favourite: Anwar.
Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Mr. Vivian's ELTONIAN 9-4, Townsend 1*
Mr. M C. Patel's RESTORATION, 8-3 Barnett 1*
Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's STONE MARTEN, 8-9 A. K. Obaid .. 3
Mr. C. N. Wadia's LEINSTER WONDER, 9-6, Morris 4

*Dead Heat.

Also Ran: Defend 9-7, Sierra Leone 8-12, Eddy 8-5, Polychrome 7-10 (carr. 7-13). Songe Dore 7-7 (carr. 7-9).

Not Run: Wedding Day 8-0 and Four Square 7-0.

The Race:—Defend was badly left. Eddy went a fast pace from Eltonian, Leinster Wonder, Songe Dore and Stone Marten. Eltonian headed Eddy at the half mile and showed the way round. Eltonian went on but opposite the stands Restoration challenged and dead heated after an exciting race.

Won by dead heat; 2 lengths; 2-1|2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 15 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 31-8 on Eltonian and Rs. 333-8 on Restoration for win, and Rs. 22-8, Rs. 98 and Rs. 25-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 15 on Eltonian and Rs 63 on Restoration for win, and Rs. 10, Rs. 30 and Rs. 11 for places.
Favourite: Leinster Wonder.
Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey and Mahomed Ali.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500 third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's P'S AND Q'S 7-7, C. Hoyt 1
Mr. C. N. Wadia's COQ-A-L'ANE, 9-0 Morris 2
Mr. Heath's RIVERINE, 7-7, Ashwood 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJAYAKUMAR, 7-9, Herbert 4

Also Ran: Casino 8-11, Four Square 8-0, Prose and Verse 7-6, Dark Blue 7-3.

Not Run: Polychrome 8-10, The Sliding Stone 8-6.

The Race:—Reverine was left a few lengths. Prose and Verse raced in front of Vijaya Kumar, Coq-a-L'Aine, Casino and P's and Q's with Dark Blue last. They maintained this order until the half mile where Riverine was running well up in the bunch. Prose and Verse retired at the distance. Coq-a-L'Ane drew out but succumbed to the challenge of P's and Q's who won easily.

Won by 2 lengths; 2 lengths; 1|2 length.
Time:—1 min. 56 4|6 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 81-8 for win and Rs. 19, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 35 for win and Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9-8 for places.
Favourite: Cok-A-L'Ane
Winner trained by R. Bence.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Heath's MANSOOR BEG, 9-7, A. K. Obaid 1
Mr. N. Ardeshir's MANECK BEG, 7-10 Rankin 2
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's JODI, 8-8, Burn 3
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's HILALUZZAMAN, 9-7, Easton 4

All ran.

The Race:—Arab Prince bowled along at a merry pace in front of O'Brien, Jodi, Silver Thrush and Sanatogen. The fifth furlong saw Arab Prince lengths ahead of O'Brien and after a big gap came the res tof the field all bunched up. Nearing the turn Jodi was running third behind O'Brien. The leaders retired at the head of the straight. Jodi dashed out but Mansoor Beg came up strong and won a fine race from the late finishing Maneck Beg.

Also Ran: Silver Thrush 7-12, Dilawar 8-9, Sanatogen 8-4, Savage 7-8, Arab Prince 7-6, O'Brien 7-3, Mirjin 7-3, Kadir Hajaj 7-2

Won by 1|2 length; 3|4 length; neck.
Time:—1 min. 50 4|5 secs.
Favourite: Mansoor Beg bracket.
Winner trained Privately.
First tote paid Rs. 44-8 for win, and Rs. 22-8, Rs. 35-8 and Rs. 21 for places.

CALCUTTA RACES

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

THE CLYDE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 3|4 miles.

Mr N N Roy's MURLOUGH, 9-6, Edwards 1
Mr R A E. Pugh's DOME ROCK, 8-1, Aldridge 2
Mr Hartlay and Mr Campbell's JOHNDAM, 8-11, Marland 3
H H the Maharajah of Manipur's Purvuns, 7-11, Meekings 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 67-8; Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 70-8 and Rs. 114-8.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr N Carlendar's ISLAND MAGEE, 9-3, Bond 1
Mr E Dee's MAYTOI, 8-7, Cooper 2
Mr T E Corie's BAULKING, 8-0, L Brown 3
Mr L B Ward's Revue, 7-10, Meekings 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 148-8; Places Rs. 45, Rs. 32 and Rs. 30.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Eve's HOPPY, 7-6, Meekings 1
Mr J C Galstaun's GOLDEN QUEST, 9-6, Aldridge 2
Mr H K Dey's GLASTONBURY, 7-4, Alford 3
Mr A A Bowie's Cloughane, 9-3, Balfour 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 62; Places Rs. 25-8, Rs. 50-8 and Rs. 21.

THE HAVELOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr W Leslie's LADY THEO, 8-2, Hutchins 1
Mr Eve's ORMISTON, 9-5, Brace 2
Mr I Mein Austin's BELAMY, 8-0, Parker 3
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Polecat, 7-12, Meekings 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42-8; Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 23.

THE CLYDE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 3|4 miles.

Mr H K Dey's FANOS, 8-9, Ringstead 1
Mr V T Stephen's THISTLE GLASS, 8-12, O'Brien 2
Nawabzada Abdul Karim Khan's ELKIE, 9-2, Marland 3
Mr G P Mackenzie's Black Acre, 8-13, Liby 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 74-8; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 35 and Rs. 27.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr W M Craddock's WOULD VIXEN, 8-13, Northmore 1
Mr Pannick's WEST CROFT, 8-6, L Brown 2
Mr Rosco's BEAUTITUDE, 7-13, Marland 3
Miss M Prophit's Lugus, 9-0, Parker 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29-8; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 22 and Rs. 23.—A. P.

MADRAS RACES

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Essaji's ANGORA, 8-0, Harding .. 1
Mr Bell's GREY ROSETTE, 8-6, Babajan 2
Mr Sheriff's BLACK KING, 8-2, Jones 3
Nawab Ahmed Navaz Jung's Arab Knight, 8-4, Beasley 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs' 251; Places Rs. 89, Rs. 48 and Rs. 541.

THE BELOVOIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Yoonu's VICERINE, 8-11, Forbes 1
Messrs Maurice and Wright's BACCHANTE, 7-5, Fox 2
Mr Murphy's PRIMER, 9-0, Harding 3
Major Watson's The Constant Nymph, 7-9, Barber 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 26.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Ardeshir's RED FLAG, 9-10, Harrison 1
Mr Xavier's SAMARMAD, 7-12, Beasley 2
Mr Sheth's ABBAR, 7-13, Barber 3
Mr Baker's Agent, 8-3, Fox 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 37; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 28 and Rs. 18.

THE MASULIPATAM CUP. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mrs Kirwan's MAYFLY, 8-2, Burgess 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's BENARES, 8-13, Clarke 2
Maharaja of Mysore's SCIMITAR, 9-0, Hill 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Nayif Pasha, 8-5, H Black 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 176; Places Rs. 38, Rs. 20 and Rs. 16.

THE GRIFFIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs Maconochie and Mrs Cruden's BIRKENHEAD, 9-2, Burgess 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's HOBBS, 9-4, Clarke 2*
Mr Murphy's MERRILEGS, 8-0, Harding 2*
Rajah of Sivaganga's China Marens, 8-6, S Black 4

*Dead-heat.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 57; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

THE PARK TOWN PLATE.—Distance 1 1|2 miles.

Mr Bell's DETECTIVE, 9-0, Hill .. 1
Mr Sheth's AMBER, 7-9, Barber 2
Mr Makanji's MACDONALD, 8-4, Harrison 3
Mr Syed Rashid's Josimos, 7-9, Clarke 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 115; Places Rs. 57, Rs. 30 and Rs. 43.

Betting:—Evens Balkees, 4 Josimos, 6 Detective, Macdonald and Peach Bitter, and 8 the others.

THE CLIVE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Roger's DINNETT'S DAUGHTER, 8-13, S Black 1
Mr Murphy's SANTARG, 8-7, Fox .. 2
Mr Hajee Ismail Sait's FLINTHAM, 9-0, Forbes 3
Maharaja of Mysore's Chinese Honeymoon, 8-12, Hill 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28; Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 22.

THE MASULIPATAM CUP. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Sheth's ASHROFF, 7-10, Jones .. 1
Mr Squire's RAJLAN, 8-3, S Black .. 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's CROSS WORD, 8-3, Clarke 3
Mr Murphy's Baloz, 8-2, Harding 4

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 418; Places Rs. 105, Rs. 67 and Rs. 28.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY

EFFORTS AT REMEDYING GRAVE DEPRESSION

PROPOSALS TO REDUCE COSTS OF PRODUCTION

LONDON, Jan. 17.

A great concerted effort to remedy the grave depression in the Lancashire cotton industry began at Manchester, to-day, when 40 representatives of employers and 100 representatives of half a million workers jointly and privately considered the proposals to reduce the costs of production framed by the employers' associations, including 12 1|2 per cent. reduction of wages, an increase of working hours from 48 to 52 1|4 weekly, the reorganisation of finances of companies over-capitalised as a result of the post-war boom, and a reduction of taxation and finishing charges. The workers have already clearly indicated that they are strongly opposed to the wages and hours proposals. Their attitude has received weighty support in the press where opinion has been expressed that a thorough reconstruction of the industry, eliminations of weaker mills and an excision of the deadweight debt are essential.—Renter's Special.

SEARCH OF GANDHI ASHRAM

HEAD ARRESTED

BENARES, Jan. 17.

Mr. Anil Chandra, head of the Gandhi Ashram, was arrested here by the police. The Khadi shop of the Ashram was searched. But nothing has been found. The police also searched the Ashram and a few letters were taken away by them. It is believed that these searches were carried on in the course of investigations in connection with the recent shooting at Rai Bahadur Jatindranath Banerji, C.I.D. Inspector of Police.—Free Press.

KINGS SPEECH ON OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

CABINET DISCUSSION

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Rugby.—The legislation to be foreshadowed in the King's speech at the opening of Parliament, on the 7th February, will be discussed at a Cabinet meeting tomorrow. As the coming session will be the last full session before the General Election which under the Act of Parliament must take place next year it is anticipated by the Press that Government will avoid overloading the legislative programme.—B.O.W.

KING AMANULLAH IN MILAN

MOTOR-CAR FACTORY VISITED

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Milan.—Their Majesties King and Queen of Afghanistan arrived here and were met at the station by civil and military officials and representatives of local Fascist organisations. A large crowd cheered the visitors.

King Amanullah inspected a local motor-car factory and the Queen of Afghanistan went on a sight-seeing tour. In the evening Their Majesties were present at an opera at the Scala Theatre. Their Majesties leave for Turin on the 18th and for Paris on the 21st January.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAMME FOR 1928-29

REVISED DECISION TO EFFECT SAVING OF 6 MILLIONS STERLING

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The "Shipping World" understands that the British naval programme for 1928-29 includes only two cruisers and also nine destroyers and six submarines. The Cabinet's decision that only three crufsers should be begun in a biennium instead of the six stipulated in the five-yearly programme accepted by Government three years ago will result in a saving of six millions sterling in the next four years. The new decision of the Cabinet means that only two 8,000 ton cruisers will be laid down in 1928 instead of three.—Reuter.

FAVARHAM BYE-ELECTION

FOUR CANDIDATES IN THE RUN

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Mr. John Dunn, (Liberal), Mr. Maitland, (Conservative), Major Leigh Aman, (Labour), and Mr. E. A. Hailwood, Independent Conservative, have been nominated for Faversham bye-election owing to the death of Lieutenant-Col. Sir G. C. H. Wheler. Mr. Hailwood was the object of hostile demonstrations and shouts of "traitor to Conservatism". Mr. Hailwood said that his election activities at Northampton, Southend, etc., had cost him £3500, but the "money was well-spent".—Reuter.

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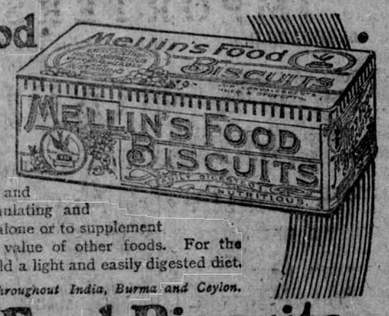

intended for breast-fed or hand-reared infants at the weaning period. They promote healthy growth and development. For invalids and dyspeptics they are a stimulating and nutritious food to be taken alone or to supplement and increase the nutritive value of other foods. For the vigorous and strong they yield a light and easily digested diet.

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THE STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

(Continued from page 6.)

ing British Rule in India. But the programme, however logically sound, was psychologically impractical in a land where for a hundred years or more, not only economic and political but also mental and moral enslavement have been assiduously reared by the foreigner. The Swarajist programme of 1924 confining the principle of N.C.O. to certain definite political spheres turned out more practical results; in September, 1925 the Nationalist members of the Assembly united in passing, by 72 votes against Government's 45, a resolution setting forth the national demand for responsible Government, and indicating the general lines on which such responsible Government should be inaugurated. During the past two years the bureaucracy animated by the same old spirit of British Commercialism has employed all its ample resources to create fresh cleavages in the Nationalist ranks; and now, seemingly in response to India's demand, but really in the hope that the present atmosphere would be more favourable for themselves, the British Cabinet has chosen to expedite the appointment of the Statutory Commission contemplated in the Government of India Act of 1919, to advise Parliament as to how far there should be any extension or curtailment of the principle of responsibility in the present Governmental machinery in India. It may be noted in passing that to the Indian nationalist it matters little whether the Cabinet in England is manned by Liberal or Conservative or Labour leaders; all alike are votaries at the shrine of British Commecialism in their dealings with India. The latest chapter of Indian politics may therefore be headed as the Struggle between British Commercialism and Indian Nationalism. How long is this struggle going to last and how is it going to terminate?

DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

It is a pity that the people's representatives in the Legislative Assembly have during the past two years been so engrossed with domestic troubles to advance further and place on the records of that House a Draft Constitution amplifying their demand of September, 1925. This failure has emboldened British Ministers to indulge in cheap gibes against Indian Nationalists on this point. They ignore the fact that Dr. Besant, an old Congress President, had foreseen the need that would arise for a Draft Constitution; and that in 1924-25 she convened a National Convention attended by many Indian leaders of all Parties, and succeeded in getting a Commonwealth of India Bill not only framed but also introduced into the House of Commons itself. Other Congress leaders also have perceived the need for such a Draft. Thus in May last the A. I. C. C. passed a resolution calling upon the Congress Working Committee "to frame a Swarajist Constitution..... and place the same before a special meeting of the A. I. C. C. with a view to its adoption by the Congress at its next Session." Similarly, at the All-Parties' Meeting convened by Dr. Besant a few weeks ago to decide the attitude that should be adopted towards the Statutory Commission announced in Parliament after this item was disposed of, I myself suggested to the leaders present the formation of an All-Parties' League to draft a Constitution in demanding which all may unite. This same suggestion I published in the newspapers under the caption "The Need of the Hour." I am glad the suggestion has been repeated by others since then and the Indian National Congress has taken all necessary steps in this direction. We may therefore presume that Drafts of the Swaraj Constitution will soon be forthcoming from India's political leaders. I am also endeavouring to get a resolution tabled in the Assembly for the appointment of a representative Committee that will examine the Commonwealth of India Bill and similar draft Bills that may be published in India, and which then will in consultation with provincial leaders prepare its own draft Bill and submit it to the Governor-General-in-Council and the Assembly in due course. If I succeed in my attempt a draft Swaraj Bill may come to be placed on the records of the Assembly acceptable to all political parties in Isdia.

WHY A DRAFT IS NECESSARY.

The impatient reader may ask what the value of such a draft Constitution will be, whether framed by the Congress, or an All-Parties' League or for that matter by a Committee of the Legislative Assembly. He may ask whether the British Government in India and England will accept such a draft Bill any more readily than it has accepted the Commonwealth of India Bill now on the records of the House of Commons. My answer is simple. We want such a draft Constitution, in the first place, as a definite scheme in framing and demanding which all political parties in India may unite. Such common action will be of the greatest value in strengthening the national movement. Swaraj which almost all Indian politicians want at the present day, is too vague a term to knit us all together in united action. Secondly, such a Constitution, if carefully drafted, will go far to dispel all reasonable fears of any communities or special interests that in any scheme of future Swaraj they may be relegated to the back-ground. Thirdly, this will be our most effective answer to our political enemies who opine that we cannot frame and draft a Constitution upon which all or almost all of us will be agreed. It is very probable that these enemies will pick holes in the Draft, and try to set up a few individuals here and there to object to it; in repelling such inimical activities we shall again have opportunities for united national effort. Lastly, we should frame our Draft Constitution as a duty in itself that we owe to our Motherland, irrespective of consequences. That the British Government through mere altruism will not accept our Draft, that British Commercialism will give way only when its own interests are in any measure threatened, I readily admit. For this latter purpose we must devise some sanction such as the boycott of select British goods which will tell upon the British mentality. In my humble opinion another Great World War in which England will be forced to seek India's aid, will have to be waged before India wins full responsible Government. We must be prepared to take advantage of such a contingency whenever it should arise.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 19TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, rejoice in the fact that there are destined to be passed innumerable birthdays in your kismet. I speak of rejoicing, because the average, ordinary mortal is beside himself with joy on his birthday, whereas "Historious' geography of the world" tell us that there are some wise nations on the earth, in the far, far-off, far Eastern countries of the world, far from the madding crowd of late lamented (Lord bless his soul, recently lamented soul) Thomas Hardy, who consider a birthday to be an occasion of weeping and breast-beating, as Father Time had deprived the person of a year of the precious life of its child. You are robust in physique, sober in mind and metaphysics, and sombre in somnambuloantowinkofairycatchis. That is to say, in plain King Georgean English, you have a charming face which automatically catches fairies and captivates them—"moon-like face" as a poet would say. A fiancee one adjured, abjured, conjured her fiance, in choice Urdu (which I shall not quote for brevity's sake) thus: "Don't sleep in the courtyard, beloved. An astrologer (not Himalayan, mind you!) has told me there's going to be a moon-eclipse. Your refulgent and dazzling face is better than that of a moon. The moon will be severely left alone, and your dazzling face will be eclipsed!" Your life, in short, is to be a perfect charm to self and members of the sweet gender, plural number, having for its subject nil and object, —oh, well, it read not necessarily be mentioned!

LONAVLA BABY HEALTH WEEK

A successful Baby and Health Week was held at Lonavla on the 13th, 14th and 15th instant. Dr. Jamshyd Munsiff, Director of Public Health, who was requested to open the function, stressed the importance of such "Weeks" in breaking down prejudices and dispelling ignorance and exhorted the Lonavla Public to form a Sanitary Association.

Hundreds of ladies attended the exhibition every day. Over a hundred babies European and Indian, entered the Baby Examination programme on the 3rd day. Dr. H. V. Tilak of Bombay delivered a lecture on 'Follow-up Work' in the course of which he requested the Lonavla Municipality to engage a midwife and Health Vistor and arrange for the training of Dais.

Mrs. Hogarth and Mrs. Kapadia distributed prizes to the winning babies. Dr. Chopra then delivered his closing speech in which he offered heartfelt thanks to the many Local and outside workers who had helped in the organization of the 'Week. The magic lantern lectures and cinema shows were witnessed every day by thousands of eager spectators.

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RUSSIAN PETROL FOR INDIA?

THE RATES CONTROVERSY

STATEMENT OF STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

Messrs. the Standard Oil Co. of New York have issued a statement regarding oil rates controversy in the course of which they observe:—

The Standard Oil Co., of New York had made purchases of Russian oil in conjunction with several other Companies, including the Royal Dutch Shell interests for several years prior to 1926. In that year, Sir H. W. A. Deterding came to the conclusion that his Companies would buy no more Russian oil. The Standard Oil Co., of New York was asked to refrain from further purchses, but saw no sound reason to comply with this suggestion. The long distance between the United States and India makes the cost of transport of oil from this country to the Indian market a substantial item. If, therefore, Russian oil could be supplied to the Indian market at a fair price there was an obvious economy in shipping such oil from Black Sea ports by saving at least 5,000 miles distance. As the Royal Dutch had large production in Roumania it was in position to be fairly independent of supply of Russian oil, whereas, unless the Standard Oil Co., of New York was assured of products on a favourable basis in its Southeastern European markets and Asia Minor it would be involved in heavy losses. But before proceeding with additional purchases of Russian oil, the Standard Oil Co. of New York studied the situation in the light of American policy. On July 7th, 1920, Secretary of State Hughes announced that it would be proper for American business men, at their own risk, to trade with Russia. The formal announcement of the State Department read: "The restrictions which have heretofore stood in the way of trade and communication with Soviet Russia were today removed by action of the Department of State. Such of these restrictions, however, as pertained to the shipment of materials susceptible of immediate use for war purposes, will, for the present at least, be maintained." There was no other reservation in the statement. There was no suggestion by the State Department that trading with Russia was in any respect improper. Contracts were accordingly made for the purchase of a substantial amount of Russian petroleum over a period of years; Standard Oil Co., of New York, consider these contracts to be upon a favourable basis.

RUSSIAN OIL PURCHASES.

Prior to the arrangement being made between the Standard Oil Co. of New York and the Russians, the Royal Dutch Shell Co., had been seeking to obtain a monopoly for the sale of Russian petroleum products for a term of years, these negotiations having been carried on continuously from May to December 1926 inclusive. The Royal Dutch Shell Co., had, indeed, actually purchased some 200,000 tons of Soviet Russian oil as far back as 1922. The Standard Oil Co., of New York had subsequently participated with the Royal Dutch Shell Co., in making additional purchases. When Sir H. W. A. Deterding decided to make no more such purchases, and found that it was the purpose of Standard Oil Co., of New York to go forward with the contracts it had made with the Russians, he issued a statement announcing his purpose to fight to the last ditch every effort of the Standard Oil Co., of New York to market Russian oil in India. That the considerations dictating the policy of the Royal Dutch Shell Co., were of a purely business character rather than having to do with any other phase of the subject, is indicated by the fact that the Asiatic Petroleum Co., a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell Co., imported the following quantities of Russian kerosine oil into India and Ceylon: during 1923 over 8,460,000 Imperial gallons, during 1924 over 10,690,000 Imperial gallons, during 1925 over 4,730,000 Imperial gallons. Up to the end of 1927 Standard Oil Co., of New York had imported into India between 400,000 and 500,000 barrels, or 21,000,000 Imperial gallons.

On September 19th, 1927, the New York representative of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., which is the Royal Dutch Shell's subsidiary in India, handling also the products of the Burma Oil Co., Ltd., the Royal Dutch Shell Burma Pool, supplying about 70 per cent. of the oil used in India, notified the Standard Oil Co., of New York that the Royal Dutch Shell interests would reduce prices on superior oils, as soon as Russian oil arrived at Indian ports. That there was no surplus of Indian-produced oil to justify price cuts such as these, is indicated in a pamphlet the Burma Oil Co., Ltd., recently sent out—"with the compliments of the Directors" of the Company, in which it is said:—"Indigenous production of kerosine never was and is not now either potentially or actually sufficient to meet the Indian demand for the product." No one familiar with conditions in India would seriously suggest that the importation of Russian oil or other foreign oils into India constitutes a menace to the Indian or Burma oil industry.

CUTTING OF PRICES.

True to their promise, the Royal Dutch Shell interests, on the 23rd of September, initiated the threatened reductions in the Bombay territory. An additional cut was made the following day. And a few days later the price of all inferior grades of refined oil were reduced correspondingly. Shortly afterwards, the reduction was made to cover not merely the Bombay territory but Calcutta as well, and a few days later was made to take in the Madras and Karachi areas. On the 4th of November the Royal Dutch Shell Agents in Bombay were authorized to allow a "secret rebate" on sales and on November 25th notified its agents that they would give an additional bonus for all increased deliveries oil high grade oil over the corresponding period in 1926. This kind of competition still continues. Cut prices in all cases were initiated by the Royal Dutch Shell interests. They were not justified by economic considerations. The Standard Oil Co. of New York has met certain of these reductions in order to hold its market position, but its prices are higher than those being charged by its competitors. The significance of this price warfare will be realized when it is stated that this form of competition, if continued, will cost the Royal Dutch Shell and Burma Oil Companies approximately Rs. 35,000,000 a year and the Standard Oil Co., of New York approximately Rs. 11,500,000, a year. This price cutting was conceived and organized and initiated by the Royal Dutch Shell interests, and the Standard Oil Co., of New York has followed it only in so far as seemed absolutely necessary to protect its market position; at no time has this Company deliberately undercut the prices of its competitors or offered secret or other rebates to undermine the position of its competitors.

CO-OPERATION AND PARSIS

MEETING OF THE NEW BANK.

A public meeting of the Parsis was held on Sunday last at the Dubash Theatre, when Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria, was in the chair. Dr. A. D. Mody, in proposing Sir S. B. Billimoria, congratulated him on his getting the Knighthood recently and referred to his vast banking experience.

Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria delivered his speech in Gujarati which touched on a few important questions of the community. He wondered why the Parsis had not got a co-operative credit organization or societies of the kind which had rendered unique services to the members of other castes, creeds, professions and the Sta It was a pleasure to him to get an opportunity to co-operate with the management of the new Parsi Co-operative Bank, because it would serve the community to replant small but honest and hard-working young men in crafts, arts, industries, trad and commerce, once again.

WHAT THE BANK WILL ACHIEVE.

The Bank was a small industrial bank on co-operative principles to create new craftsmen, artisans, tradesmen, merchants and agriculturists also, so that their economic means would prosper more and more.

In University Parsis had their monopoly; similarly in other branches of activities and business competition a head way hence 1 mavfi. SHRD HD R DRh

The Bank by its ideal objects would relieve them from a downfall, enable them to raise the earning power and fight out unemployment resolutely, and poverty and postilence cheerfully. Some Parsis desired to get rich quickly by indulging in speculation. To them and all others he appealed to find out safest investments and derive permanent benefits.

To his mind, co-operative organizations are the safest investments; hence he advised all to be members, depositors and loyal co-operators in the new Co-operative Bank.

After referring to the housing problem which would be solved by the aid of the Bank, the speaker requested the Parsis to co-operate whole-heartedly with the Bank so that unemployment would die a natural death and new crafts, arts, industries and trades would be created, which would enable them to be wealthy, so as to render yeomen's service to humanity and the country at large.

"A VERY WISE STEP."

Mr. N. M. Joshi said he was glad that he got the opportunity to congratulate the Parsis for their very wise step to join the co-operative movement, a movement to stamp out competition which also means jealousy and, in the end, war.

He had observed that the Parsis had very rich qualities, one of which was "co-operation". Therefore, he had no hesitation in saying that they would wholeheartedly co-operate with a view to self-help and awaken the Indian nation to the benefits of thrift.

Prof. H. L. Kaji dwelt on the difference between a joint-stock bank and a Co-operative Society, the latter was for all classes of men to improve their economic status by supplying them financial assistance. He congratulated the Parsis for joining the movement.

This Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank, Ltd., he said, would surely prove very useful as it would build and re- build new crafts, arts and industries which were there over about forty years ago.

Mr. Fakirji Bharucha, late Director of Industries, then addressed the gathering on "Industries, then addressed the gathering on "Industries and Co-operation." Mr. operative Banking" and Dr. Dadachanji on "Co-operative movement and Parsis." Mr. A. B. Godrej's paper on "Agriculture and Co-operation," was read by Mr. H. D. Banaji.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 19 1928

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BOMBAY'S BAR.

M. R. JAYAKAR.

(BY S. R. TENDOLKAR.)

It does not fall to the lot of many to refuse a seat on the High Court Bench; but if Dame Rumour is to be credited Jayakar had the rare good fortune of refusing it twice. One likes to feel that the refusal was prompted by a desire to render public service in the political sphere; but sceptics believe that his eyes are elsewhere. Time alone will decide whether they are right.

Despite the fact that Jayakar has made an enviable reputation for himself as a specialist in Hindu Law, we in the High Court are apt to think of him as a politician. In the glorious days of non-co-operation Jayakar, although an unbeliever in the practicality of the boycott of courts, suspended his lucrative practice at the Bar; and though he has since resumed it he has not his heart in it. That is why we think of him as a politician, though we hope that politicians do not reciprocate our feelings and think of him as a lawyer.

To see Jayakar in Court in full European dress—for he has discarded even his turban as all successful advocates do—and then to see him on a public platform in a long coat and a cap is no doubt a little amusing. But that nowadays is quite the fashion with many a great mind and I suppose we have to respect their failings. Yet this duplicity in dress—if one may use that expression without meaning any offence—has not been without its embarrassments even to Mr. Jayakar. When Jayakar was returned by the University constituency to the local Council on the Swarajist ticket, many were charitable enough to concede that it was a personal triumph and almost automatically, Jayakar became the leader of the Swarajist group in the Council. He soon discovered that his followers were looking askance at him. Jayakar did not know what was passing in their minds. He made tender enquiries, but nobody would answer. Ultimately one young man blurted out "Excuse me, Sir, but we Swarajists are pledged to Khaddar and how is it that the Swarajist leader wears fine silks." Jayakar was taken aback for a minute, but only for a minute. Yes, he wore fine silks, but they were Khaddar none the less—hand-spun and hand-woven.

QUIET DIGNITY.

Any one who has seen Jayakar arguing an intricate point of law before the Appellate Court cannot but be struck by the quiet dignity with which he puts his case before the Court in a logical and dispassionate manner. That quiet dignity which is a striking resemblance between him and Bahadurji can hardly be emulated; and that more than anything else—more perhaps than his mastery of Hindu Law—early secured for him a leading position at the Bar.

Those who have seen Jayakar on the floor of the Council or the Assembly bear ungrudging testimony to his powers of debate. He has not the oratory of the fiery type and he seldom draws on sentiment. His appeal is to reason and he either succeeds or fails to convince you; but in any event he compels your attention.

In public life Jayakar has one great failing. He seems to be constitutionally incapable of hitting back even when he is hit below the belt. It has often been said that if a person is much maligned it is the surest indication of his having attained some eminence in public life; and judging by this test Jayakar certainly occupies a conspicuous place in public life. During the last few years he has probably been the most maligned person in the Presidency. Even those who learnt politics at his feet have dared to call him names; and the columns of a newspaper poured forth abuse continuously for months. But Jayakar did not raise even his little finger in defence, much less did he hit back. It may be that Jayakar, secure in the belief that these attacks were likely to do him no harm, chose to ingore them; but it is commonly believed that he is constitutionally incapable of hitting back. That is certainly a drawback in public life, for the public loves nothing more in political warfare than to see a few clean hard knocks dealt and received. This peculiarity of Jayakar is also responsible for making him extremely sensitive to criticism Many of his important actions are prompted solely by a desire to ward off possible criticism. When Jayakar decided to stand for the Assembly and not for the local Council many felt that his absence from the Council would considerably weaken the Opposition; and when I asked Jayakar as others must have done what prompted him to stand for the Assembly he told me that as he was then preaching the doctrine of Responsive Co-operation he did not want it to be suggested that he was hankering after a ministership.

In Jayakar as a man there is much to like. He has a keen sense of self-respect—personal as well as national. He is uniformly kind and courteous to his juniors whether in politics or at the Bar, and even when they deserve a snub he refrains from administering one. He loves the youth of the country and believes in helping them. Yet Jayakar is not half as popular as he should be, for he maintains a certain reserve—probably the effect of erudition—which makes it difficult for many to know him.

The Bombay Bar has always given to the public life of India some of its best men. Our present batch is one to be proud of; and among the veterans we count Jinnah, Setalvad and last but not least Mukundrao Jayakar.—"Bombay Law Journal."

PHYSICIAN HEAL THYSELF!

"FATHER AMERICA" AND "MOTHER INDIA"

MISS MAYO'S LIES EXPOSED

COLOSSAL IGNORANCE OF HISTORY

"Mother India" is not the last word on India, and enlightened public opinion even in Miss Mayo's own country has raised the standard of revolt against her vapourings as will be evident from the following article.

It may seem absurd for one who has never been in India to differ with the opinion of one who has made a comparatively extensive first hand study of that country---even though that study extended over only a few months. As a matter of fact, the specific charges of Katherine Mayo in her book "Mother India" must stand or fall by their relation to the facts which are agreed upon by competent and unbiased witnesses writes Arthur L. Weatherly in "Unity". It is the business of the people of India themselves to present evidence, if there is such evidence, to the court of the enlightened public opinion of the world. It is also, as is recognised by Mahatma Gandhi in his restrained yet searching criticism of Miss Mayo's book, the business of the people of India, in so far as the evils she complains of exist, to eradicate them.

An enlightened Hindu might come to the United States and make a study of our social life. His book might begin with the account of the chain gangs which exist in southern states and then continue with a plain story of our country jails. He might next turn his attention to our habit of burning people alive for trivial offences against social customs. His next chapter might deal with those fine examples of corruption and graft in the municipal governments of many of our large cities. A study of our marriage institutions and customs, in the light of the records of our divorce courts, might be the next field of his investigation. He could deal with considerable length upon the vast difference between our religious professions as individuals and our conduct as a nation in dealing with Indians, Negroes, Chinese and Japanese. These subjects would by no means limit his field of investigation in the spirit of Miss Mayo. Surely he could tell a sordid and nasty story but such a picture would not be a picture of America, as the intelligent Hindu would recognise as quietly as an intelligent American. A so-called fact out of its relations is not a fact. It is just a lie. Even if such a book on America were written, buttressed as it might be by quotations from books written by many people during the past century and by quotations from many of our most ardent social workers, it would not be the truth. Yet in so far as such a book would stimulate Americans to rid themselves of recognized evils it would be of real value, no matter how much harm it might do to us in poisoning the minds of people living in other countries.

SHEER INJUSTICE.

It seems to me utterly impossible, however, that any fair-minded American can read Miss Mayo's book without recognizing that she has done the people and the civilization of India a very great injury. A rich and powerful nation can receive criticism with a certain degree of complacency. It is an entirely different matter to people who are poor and who are struggling for recognition of their rights as a people, for their liberty and for an opportunity to attain through their own efforts the highest possibilities of their culture. It can easily be understood why many of the people of India resent bitterly the presentation of such a sordid picture of present day India, distorted because of the setting forth of certain phases of their life entirely out of their relation to other phases of their life and to the historic situation.

It is bad enough for Miss Mayo to misquote Tagore and Gandhi and other leaders of public opinion in India, but it is much worse for her to describe what she calls evils without recognizing the historic factors in their development and the heroic efforts of many Hindus to correct them. To put it very mildly, it is highly unfair for Miss Mayo to fail to recognize the significance of the appearance of many men and women in India during the past century of international fame in the fields of philosophy, religion, science and literature. No one who is intimately acquainted with the Hindu students who have come to the American colleges and universities can fail to recognize because of their high type of character, their devotion to noble ideas and their earnestness of purpose that there must be something more in India than is represented in Miss Mayo's book.

NEGATION OF LIBERTY.

But far worse is Miss Mayo's indictment of the people of India as unfit to find for themselves a way of development of their own life and culture. The only possible excuse for such an indictment is an ignorance of history. It is the language that has been used during all the ages by dominant peoples. They have always insisted that the people they have crushed under their heels were so crushed because of their own unfitness. And they have triumphantly exhibited the mangled forms of their victims as a decisive proof of their own superiority. This has always been a very satisfactory conclusion for the ruling class. Abraham Lincoln answered it when he said that no man was born who was fit to rule another. If the experience of mankind reveals anything at all, it surely makes clear that both master and slave are corrupted morally and spiritually by their relationship. Miss Mayo's contention as to what will happen in India in the event of the cessation of British rule is a denial of the principles of the declaration of independence and the principles which animated the lives of every heroic character in American history, and for that matter, in the history of mankind.

The existence of poverty, ignorance and superstition in India is no more an argument for the continuation of the British Raj in India than it would have been for the continuation of negro slavery in America. The continuation of so much ignorance and poverty after one hundred years of British rule compels the reader of Miss Mayo's book to turn from her opinion as to the value of alien leadership to the fundamental ideas of democracy The thoughtful reader of her book is forced to recognize the utter futility of an attempt to indict a whole people. He cannot find in it a shred of evidence that will lead him to believe that the people of India are so unique, so different from the rest of mankind, that they are to be denied the recognition of the experience of mankind.

The Indians as other people will slowly but surely find their way to that opportunity which we envisage under the word democracy. No amount of the recital of existing weaknesses can deprive them of their right to hope and to strive for the opportunity to realize their own destiny by the use of such powers as they possess.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH CONVOCATION

Photos by R. N. Tolat.
Mahatmaji in his characteristic pose delivering an address at the Convocation of Gujarat Vidyapith.

Mr. C. P. Andrews addressing the vast gathering of students on the Convocation day of the Gujarat Vidyapith.

NIGHT SKY MESSAGES

HUGE PLANES TO BLAZE HEAVENS

Turning our eyes from the illuminated signs of Piccadilly Circus we shall soon see great gleaming words written in letters of fire high in the night sky.

Giant specially equipped aeroplanes and rigid airships of new designs are, I now learn, to be employed to organised volumes for flashing aerial night signs above the principal cities of Europe.

One project nearing completion is for a powerful multi-engined night-flying 'plane with a device underneath its wide-spreid wing which will portray huge gleaming letters to be spelt out by an operator as the machine rushes through the darkness.

FLASHING LIGHTS.

Another plan in active preparation is for a super-giant ingeniously equipped airship to be stationed permanently in a big shed at Friedrichshafen, and to set off on long-distance flights during which it will appear suddenly in the night sky above one great city after another.

On either side of the monster's hull will be immensely long frames containing countless electric-light bulbs of various colours. As the machine sails majestically above a densely populated area, electricians in a chamber within its keel will tap keys and cause great letters to flash out along the airship's sides, spelling words which will be seen by the throngs gazing up.

Yet another plan being worked upon is for a series of pilotless air machines of a perfected type, wirelessly-controlled to be sent up on night flights.

These manless craft, emitting a luminous smoke stream, would go up and repeat automatically a series of prearranged evolutions which would form easily-seen letters at great heights in the darkness.

In the United States the designers of improved helicopters, raised by whirling vanes and hovering motionless, are being asked to prepare plans for a type of illuminated air-sign which would be lifted thousands of feet by revolving screws and made to hang aloft, without moving, for hours on end.

What is now foreshadowed is that before long the skies above cities be as brilliant at night as are thoroughfares and buildings to-day.

WHEN FAMOUS MEN MARRY

FIGHTERS LATE, LAWYERS AND STATESMEN EARLY

Have the majority of famous men of our time married early or late in life?

General Sir Webb Gillman has raised the question by recommending cadets at the Royal Military College, Camberley, to avoid matrimony until they are at least thirty.

"I know it is sometimes very hard," the General added, amid laughter, "but if you enter into matrimony you will find that your freedom of manœuvre is cramped."

Certainly famous leaders of our fighting forces appear to marry late. For example:—

Earl Haig 44. Gen. Sir G. Milne 39. Sir Ian Hamilton 34; Earl Beatty 30; Earl Jellicoe 43; Air Vice Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker 30; Vice Marshal Sir G. Salmond 32.

Politicians and lawyers, on the other hand, marry young:—

Mr. Baldwin 25; Mr. Lloyd George 25; Mr. Ramsay MacDonald 30; Lord Chief Justice 22; Lord Chancellor 29; Lord Merrivale 21.

Literary men, artists and actors appear to vary:—

Mr. Bernard Shaw 42; Mr. Rudyard Kipling 27; Mr. G. K. Chesterton 27; Sir William Orpen 23; Sir John Lavery 34; Mr. Jacob Epstein 26; Sir Frank Benson 28; Sir Gerald du Maurier 30. Mr. Henry Ainley 24.

Dignitaries of the Church also must be numbered among the later victims of Cupid. They include: The Primate 30, Bishop of Birmingham 42, and Dean Inge 45.

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